The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK.

Meeting of Centennial Commissioners—Sunday School Anniversary Parade—The Labor Question—Bonded Warehouses Filled with Goods—Funds of the Atlantic National Bank—Jim Brady and the U. S. Bonds.

NEW YORK, May 28, 1873.

Jim Brady and the U. S. Bonds.

The United States bonds which Jim Brady, the burglar and bond thief, attempted to dispose of yesterday were undoubtedly stolen and probably belonged to the persons in whose names they are registered, as follows: Amesa Stone, Jr., Cleveland; Daniel Gate, Benj. Newkirk, Port Jarvis; Wm. C. Drake, Garrett Fay, O. Youngs, C. Harrison Roberts.

The police are of the opinion that most of the bonds were stolen from the body of Captain Calvicaresses, who was found dead in a field near Bridgeport, Conn., a year ago, having died from a pistol-shot wound in the head. The manner of the death of Captain Calvicaresses was in doubt, nothing being clear whether he was murdered or committed suicide. A few days before his death the friends of the Captain knew that he had in his possession bonds worth sixty thousand dollars. These were not found on his body, and have not since been discovered.

Meeting of Centennial Commissioners.

The Centennial Commissioners held a meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day. There were present Messrs. Corbess, R. I.; Morrill, Pa.; Loring, Mass.; McCormick, Arizona; Bodwell, West Va.; Wood, Mo.; Overton, N. J.; Parsons, Texas; Lynch, Va.; Gibson, Ohio, and Marshall, N. Y. It was decided that the Director General have direct control of the operations of the Commissioners, and in the absence of the Executive Committee full executive power.

The report of the Committee on Mines was received from Commissioner Donahue, of Idaho. It recommended the collection of a full cabinet of minerals, which would be forwarded, and Governors of States and others are to be asked to assist.

Adjourned to the second Wednesday in July.

Sunday School Anniversary Parade.

The Sunday School anniversary parade in Brooklyn to-day was attended by the largest turn-out of young people ever known. They paraded in five divisions in different parts of the city, aggregating some 50,000. All were dressed in gay colors, with flags, banners and bands of music. After the parade they adjourned to the various churches, where refreshments were served. One division, comprising over fifteen thousand, paraded in Prospect Park, and an equally large division on Clinton avenue. A shower during the parade was an unfortunate feature, but the residents opened their houses for the shelter of the little ones.

The Labor Question.

Everything was quiet among the carpenters to day, and the employers and employed look at the situation from a common sense stand point. Large numbers have already obtained the eight hour system, and others will probably follow. But the movement cannot become universal, as there are too many unemployed men, ready to work ten hours.

The recent proposition of builders to the Carpenters' Society to make nine hours a compromise at the present rate of wages, to last for five years, has been rejected.

The Atlantic National Bank.

At a meeting of the depositors of the wrecked Atlantic Bank a statement was read showing that there was cash on hand amounting to three hundred and twelve thousand one hundred and ninety-four dollars, and trustworthy assets amounting to one hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars, making altogether about seventy per cent. of the liabilities. It was stated that a dividend of thirty or forty per cent. will be declared.

Another Way of Settling a Dispute.

At a late hour last night Patrick Mahoney and John Sweeney had a dispute about paying for drinks, with Isaac Bayard, a negro, in a low room kept by the latter, who decided the question by shooting both his customers, breaking Mahoney's thigh bone and Sweeney's arm. Bayard was arrested. The wounded men were taken to the hospital.

Sale of Scranton Coal.

Eighty thousand tons of Scranton coal were sold to-day at the following rates: Lump, $4.30 to $4.32½; steamboat, $4.40 to $4.45; grate, $4.60 to $4.62½; egg, $4.82½ to $4.85; stove, $5.15 to $5.22.

Bonded Warehouses Filled With Goods.

Within a short time the bonded warehouses of this city have been filled with imported goods, which the importers do not find it profitable to take out on account of the high price of gold and dullness of the season.

Thieves Scatt ring.

It is stated that many professional thieves have left for the East and West since the passage of the act authorizing their arrest as suspicious characters.

Liability of Common Carriers.

Henry Burns received $10,000 from the Cunard Company to-day for four bales of goods delivered by their agent to a wrong party.

George Francis Train.

Judge Fancher has given an order for an investigation into the sanity of George Francis Train.

The Woodhull-Claflin Case.

The Woodhull-Claflin obscene publication case is set down for the 2d of June.

WEATHER REPORT.

Daily Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY.

Division of Telegrams and Reports for the benefit of Commerce and Agriculture.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.
May 28, 1873, 10:48 P. M.

Place of Observation.	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Direction of Wind	Velocity of Wind in Miles per Hour	Weather
Cairo	29.99	69	84	SE	Light	Fair
Cincinnati	30.03	70	66	SW	Light	Clear
Dayton	29.94	70	66	SW	Light	Clear
Indianapolis	29.97	68	69	S	Gentle	Clear
Leavenworth	29.71	72	84	S	Light	Clear
Louisville	29.99	72	69	S	Light	Clear
Memphis	29.86	76	74	N	Gentle	Fair
Nashville	30.00	68	89		Calm	Fair
New Orleans	29.96	72	90	E	Light	23 Fair
Omaha	29.63	74	71	SE	Fresh	Fair
Pittsburgh	29.97	67	69		Calm	Clear
Shreveport	29.86	73	86	E	Gentle	Clear
St. Louis	29.94	71	80	S	Fresh	Clear
St. Paul	29.73	58	85		Fresh	Cloudy
Yankton	29.50	73	87	SE	High	Cloudy

LOCAL RECORD FOR YESTERDAY.

Mean Barometer	29.90
Mean Thermometer	71
Mean Humidity	71 per cent.
Mean direction of wind	West.
Weather	Cloudy, but clear in the evening.
Highest temperature	79

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, May 29, 1873, 1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer has risen, with clear and cooler weather, variable northerly and southerly winds on the lakes, and thence to the upper Ohio valley; falling barometer, partly cloudy weather, northwesterly and southeasterly winds in the northwest, and thence to the lower Ohio and Missouri valleys; southeasterly winds, cloudy weather, occasional rain in the Gulf and South Atlantic States and Tennessee; southwesterly winds, partly cloudy and clear weather and rising barometer in the Middle and Eastern States and Canada, with occasional rain in the latter.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the lower lakes and Middle States, southwesterly and northwesterly winds, rising barometer, lower temperature, and generally clear weather.

For Canada and New England, rising barometer, north-westerly winds, partly cloudy and clear, cooler weather.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States and Tennessee, southeasterly winds, warmer, cloudy weather and occasional rain.

For the northwest and upper lakes, and southward to Missouri and Kentucky, northeasterly and southeasterly winds, falling barometer, warm, cloudy weather and occasional rain.

Reports are missing from the southwest and northwest.

THE MODOC WAR.

Captain Jack Pursued by Members of His Own Band.

SAN FRANCISCO CAL., May 28.—Bogus Charley, Shack Nasty Jim, Hooka Jim and Steamboat Frank, after a conference with General Davis and a ride through a portion of the Lava Beds, have been furnished with four days' rations, horses, Springfield rifles, and started on the trail of Capt. Jack. A proposition was made by them to kill him, or capture him with the rest of his band. Davis is satisfied of their loyalty.

Return of Ralph Waldo Emerson.

BOSTON, May 28.—Ralph Waldo Emerson, on his return home in Concord, on Tuesday, met with a cordial welcome from his fellow-townsmen, many of whom turned out in a body, and forming in procession with the school children, escorted him to his new house, which has been erected during his absence. Emerson was much surprised and gratified, and expressed, in his characteristic way, his thanks to his fellow-citizens for their kindness and sympathy at the return of an old man and his daughter.

Attempted Murder in a Prison Cell.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—Last night John Crookshank, aged sixty, was arrested for intoxication, and taken to the Tenth District Police Station. John Cassidy, also intoxicated, was placed in the same cell with Crookshank. Cassidy assaulted Crookshank, and cut his throat, but was released before the fact was discovered. He was subsequently re-arrested and committed to await the result of his victim's injuries, which are believed to be mortal.

THE CAPITAL.

Delegates to the Presbyterian General Assembly at the White House—The Captured Modocs—The Pardon of Sanitanta and Big Tree Asked—The Awards for Indian Supplies and Transportation Approved—Postal Cards in Demand.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1873.

Visitors at the White House.

The delegates to the Presbyterian General Assembly (several hundred of them) arrived here to-day from Baltimore, and soon after repaired to the Executive Mansion, where they were received in the Blue Room by Secretaries Fish, Delano, Richardson, Belknap and Attorney General Williams. A number of ladies accompanied them.

After the usual preliminary introductions, Rev. Dr. Nicolls, a former Moderator in the General Assembly, speaking in behalf of his brethren, said they were glad in having an opportunity to pay their respects to the members of the Cabinet now before them. They regretted the absence of the Chief Magistrate, but they could match their Roland with the Cabinet's Oliver, their esteemed Moderator also being absent. They owed their allegiance as Christians to only one—their adorable Saviour Jesus Christ. But they rendered obedience to the powers that be, and so hearts were more earnestly devoted to the Government than their own. He spoke the common sentiment of the General Assembly when he said their prayer was that a spirit of truth, righteousness and peace may always preside over the counsels of the Government.

Secretary Fish replied to the gentlemen. In the absence of the President, we are charged by him to express his regret and disappointment in not being able personally to extend to you a welcome, and to say that he has watched with interest the deliberations of your great body, representing and controlling so large a Christian denomination. In the President's behalf we welcome you to the city and congratulate you on the harmony, wisdom and prudence which characterized your long and important session at Baltimore.

The delegates lingered about the Executive Mansion for some time, examining the suite of rooms on the first floor, and afterwards visited the capitol and other public buildings, and in the course of the afternoon were entertained by their resident friends with a dinner at Willard's.

The Awards for Indian Supplies Approved.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day formally approved the awards for Indian supplies and transportation made in New York city recently, by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, against which James Harlan and other persons had filed protests. Secretary Delano, in his letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs communicating his approval, quotes acts of Congress which give the Board of Indian Commissioners large power and control over the purchases and expenditures of the Indian Bureau, and says: "The Board of Indian Commissioners have assumed this duty. They delegated a committee of their Board to supervise the awards on the occasion referred to. The committee was present and performed the duties assigned to it, and, as I am informed, you made no award without their concurrence. In addition to this, you had the advice of Hon. B. R. Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, who was detailed to this duty by this department, and who also conferred with the Committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners in all instances. Under such circumstances I cannot, without most satisfactory evidence of error or injustice, feel justified in overruling the decision of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. After a careful review of the case, as presented by the protestants, by your report, and by the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General, I find nothing in the case which, to my mind, would justify me in overruling your decision in reference to these awards, and I therefore affirm it."

Secretary Delano goes on to say: I cannot omit to add that in my opinion a failure to release Santanta and Big Tree under existing circumstances will endanger our present peaceable relations with the Kiowas and Comanches, and will be likely to result in hostilities with these and other tribes residing in the Indian Territory. I have, therefore, respectfully to renew my request for their pardon, and to express my sincere hope that your judgment will approve the same.

The Indian Chiefs in the Texas Penitentiary.

The Secretary of the Interior, in his letter to the Governor of Texas again requesting the latter to pardon Satanta and Big Tree, the Indian chiefs now confined in the Texas Penitentiary, explains, in addition to the recently published statement on the subject, that the first request, dated the 22d of March, was revoked on the 14th of April in consequence of the excited condition of public sentiment at that time growing out of the Modoc difficulties, and because no objection to the pardon of Satanta and Big Tree made by General Sherman.

The Captured Modocs.

Attorney General Williams has given no opinion whatever to Congressman Wilson, of Oregon, or to any other person, favorable to transferring the Modocs who have surrendered, who are now in the military custody of [illegible] to the civil authorities, to be tried for murder. The treatment of these savages is with the military authorities, and no question has yet been presented concerning them.

Postal Cards in Demand.

The orders for postal cards received at the Postoffice Department aggregate twenty-four million. About eight million have thus far been sent to postmasters.

The Russian Mission.

Ex-Governor Jewell is now in Washington, awaiting the return of the President, to give him a definite answer regarding the tender of the Russian Mission.

Legal Tenders Outstanding.

The outstanding legal tenders amount to $356,000,000.

ST. LOUIS.

Bank Robbery at St. Genevieve Mo.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—A daring robbery was perpetrated yesterday at St. Genevieve, Mo. Two men entered the bank, forced the cashier to open the safe, and then made him accompany them to the outskirts of the town, where they rejoined several companions who were holding horses, mounted and rode away. A son of the President of the bank was standing near the building when the men overpowered the cashier, and he ran. The robbers fired upon him, and slightly wounded him. Three thousand five hundred dollars were taken from the safe, the money being in small bills and fractional currency. The robbers evidently supposed they had got all there was, and left. As they rode away they fired several shots at the cashier. A party of armed men immediately started in pursuit.

BOSTON.

The Eight Hour Question.

BOSTON, May 28.—The Boston Eight Hour League, at a meeting to-day, discussed resolutions which anticipate that the voting power of the masses will be openly or covertly assailed in the next Constitutional Convention, with propositions to qualify suffrage, increase the taxes, reduce the number of officers elected by the people, and that as an aristocracy of wealthy Republicans and Democrats will start in these high-handed usurpations, the only hope for purer elections, incorruptible legislation, less violence, crime and misrule, is a reduction of the hours of labor wherever public opinion and legislation can properly interfere.

After a few minor amendments, the resolutions were adopted.

The sugar refiners have completed arrangements to dispense with the services of Union coopers altogether.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Turf.

LONDON, May 28.—The annual summer meeting at Epsom commenced yesterday, the great racing event of the year. The race for the Derby stakes was won by Doncaster; Kaiser second, and Gangforward third. Time, 2:50.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

No Session on Decoration Day—County Commissioners and Auditors.

In the Constitutional Convention on Wednesday morning, Governor Curtin offered the following, which was adopted, by ayes 51 to nays 33:

Resolved, That as Friday, the 30th instant, is the anniversary upon which the custom of visiting and decorating the graves of the soldiers of the Republic who gave their lives that our Government might live this, Convention will not hold a session on that day.

The Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the section offered by Mr. Buckalew, relative to the election of County Commissioners and Auditors—Mr. J. W. F. White, of Allegheny, in the chair.

Mr. Mantor, of Crawford, could not support the section, and repudiated its dogmas entirely.

Mr. Wherry (Cumberland) felt that this proposition would not remedy the evil of which the gentleman from Columbia, Mr. Buckalew, complained, and he could not vote for it.

Mr. Carter, of Lancaster, followed, strongly urging the adoption of the proposition.

Mr. Lear, of Bucks, opposed the section in a lengthy argument, and was succeeded by D. W. Patterson, of Lancaster, who believed that the section was directly aimed at the liberties of the people of the Commonwealth. The minority had not a right to govern in this country; the majority should always govern in a free land.

Mr. Broomall, of Delaware, was opposed to all of these contrivances, and believed in the old system and the old rule of the majority governing.

Mr. Lilly, of Carbon, was in favor of the section.

Mr. Struthers, of Warren, thought the measure introduced by the Delegate from Columbia was revolutionary and diametrically opposed to the spirit of free American institutions.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

Terrible Boiler Explosion in Brussels.

YELLOW FEVER RAGING IN YUCATAN.

A Cuban Town Attacked by Insurgents.

THE INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

Dorregarray Marching on Logrona.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION IN STAMBOUL.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Bidwell in Court.

LONDON, May 28.—Austin Byron Bidwell, the alleged bank forger, was brought up at Guild Hall to-day. Formal testimony was taken establishing his identity, and he was remanded to jail.

An Unprofitable Libel Suit.

In the libel case of O'Keefe vs. Archbishop Cullen, the plaintiff was awarded one farthing damages.

Opposition to the Amalgamation of Cable Companies.

A bill has been filed in Chancery against the Anglo-American Cable Company to prevent the amalgamation of its stock with that of the Newfoundland and the French Atlantic Telegraph Companies.

Obituary.

LONDON, May 28.—Sir James Duke, Lord Mayor of London in 1848, and for many years a member of Parliament, died to-day, aged 83.

SPAIN.

No More Titles of Nobility to be Granted.

MADRID 28.—The Gaceta promulgates a decree which prohibits the granting hereafter or use in official documents of titles of nobility.

Hunting a President.

The Republicans have sent a Deputation to Espartero urging him to accept the Presidency.

Abolition of Slavery.

The Spanish Government has authorized the creation of another society for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico.

Dorregarray Marching on Logrona.

The Carlist chief Dorregarray is marching on Logrona with a large force. National troops are concentrating to attack him before he reaches the city.

Pursuing the Carlists.

MADRID, May 28.—The Government army in the north, commanded by General Nocvillas, received reinforcements and marched for Calaf, in pursuit of the Carlists. The Government Carlists are blockaded in the manufactories in the town, the insurgents having cut the canal which furnishes water power.

CANADA.

Floods.

QUEBEC, May 28.—Recent heavy rains have swelled the river and caused immense destruction of property. The Gosford Railroad bridge over the Jacques Cartier river is reported swept away, also the Government dam at the mouth of the St. Maurice river and a number of extensive saw mills.

Probable Murder.

TORONTO, ONT., May 28.—The body of W. H. Jaques, a well known forwarder of this city, was found in the bay this morning. He disappeared on Monday night, and as his watch and other valuables are missing, foul play is suspected.

MEXICO.

Chief Justice Elected.

[Special to N. Y. Herald.]

CITY OF MEXICO, May 26, via Brownsville, May 28.—The Mexican Congress has organized as an Electoral College, and has declared Iglesias elected to the Chief Justiceship, which is equivalent to the Vice Presidency.

Yellow Fever.

The yellow fever is raging in Yucatan.

FRANCE.

New Laws to be Proposed.

PARIS, May 28.—The conservatives intend to propose a law making the President irresponsible to the Assembly for his acts.

It is rumored that a motion will be made in the Assembly to proclaim the Republic and confirm MacMahon as President for a term of five years.

CUBA.

A Town Attacked by Insurgents.

HAVANA, May 28.—The insurgents attacked the town of Guanaja on Sunday. The garrison, aided by a gunboat in the harbor, made a vigorous defense, and the assailants were obliged to withdraw.

BELGIUM.

Terrible Boiler Explosion.

BRUSSELS, May 28.—A terrible boiler explosion occurred in a crowded workshop here to-day. Fourteen persons were killed outright and many injured, some of whom will die.

TURKEY.

Destructive Conflagration.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 28.—Thirty houses have been destroyed by a conflagration in Stamboul.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—River 18 feet 6 inches; falling. Departed—Charmer, Evansville; tow boats Brilliant, from Pittsburgh, with a miscellaneous tow; Alex. Swift, Tennessee river, with iron ore. Fair and cooler.

LOUISVILLE, May 28.—River falling; 8 feet 6 inches in canal; 6 feet 6 inches in chute. Cloudy and pleasant. Business dull. Arrived—Fat Rogers, Memphis; Louisiana Belle, Wheeling; Etna, Ironton. Departed—Louisiana Belle, St. Louis; Rogers, Cincinnati; Mary Houston, New Orleans. Descending boats take the falls and ascending boats the canal. A raft of 50,000 feet of lumber passed down over the falls this morning for New Orleans.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—River rising slowly. Arrived—Rock Island, St. Paul; Grafton and Emma Elliott, Memphis; Andy Johnson, Keokuk; Illinois, Grafton; propeller Whale and barges, Illinois river; City of Helena, Vicksburg; Mary McDonald, Kansas City; Carrie V. Kountz, New Orleans. Departed—Grand Tower, Memphis; Illinois, Grafton; Andy Johnson, Keokuk; Rock Island, St. Paul; Fanny Keever, Naples.

EVANSVILLE, May 28.—Partly cloudy; some signs of rain; mercury 76 to 80. River risen 10 inches. Down—Falls Pilot, midnight; Sir E. Lee, 4 A. M.; Skillinger, 2 P. M.; Grey Eagle, 2; Grey Hound and the hull of Galy No. 2, 2; Mary Ament, 3; Idlewild, 6. Up—George Roberts, 9 A. M.; Albeon, 10; Armadilla, 1 P. M. Business dull.

CAIRO, May 28.—Arrived—Iron Mountain, St. Louis, noon; Ike Hemmett, Henderson, 1 P. M.; Julia, St. Louis, 3; T. F. Eckert, Mound City; Iron Sides, St. Louis, 7; Robert Mitchell, Evansville. Departed—Iron Mountain, Ohio river, 1 P. M.; Julia, Vicksburg, 6. River risen thirty inches. Clear and warm.

MEMPHIS, May 28.—Wet and cool. River declining. Arrived—Arlington, Cincinnati. Departed—Bee and barges and Colorado, St. Louis; Anna, Arkansas River; Henry Probasco, Cincinnati; Commonwealth, last night, New Orleans.

LITTLE ROCK, May 28.—River falling slowly; 10 feet 10 inches. Arrived—John Howard, Fort Smith. Departed—Exporter, Fort Smith; John Howard, New Orleans. Weather clear and warm.

VICKSBURG, May 28.—Down—Geo. C. Wolf, New Orleans. No boats up. Cloudy and mild. River rising.

NASHVILLE, May 28.—River rising; 11 feet on shoals. Arrived—Tyrone, Cairo. Departed—Tyrone, Cairo; Eddyville, upper Cumberland.

INDIANAPOLIS.

National Agricultural Congress.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 28.—The National Agricultural Congress met at the Hall of Representatives at 9:12 o'clock A. M., with a very good attendance. Over one hundred and fifty delegates reported, and accessions were made by each train.

The Committee on Credentials was appointed, and while they were engaged in preparing their report, several short addresses were made by members of the Board.

Twenty-four States are represented, and the body as a whole is composed of substantial material.

The afternoon session convened at two o'clock. Governor Hendricks, Mayor Mitchell and Hon. John Sullivan, President of the State Board of Agriculture, delivered addresses of welcome, and General Jackson, Vice President, of Tennessee, responded, giving a brief history of the organization and the purposes sought.

The President then made the announcement of the standing committees.

A number of resolutions were presented and referred to the appropriate committees.

The Congress will be opened for business in the morning, and many of the reports are of such importance that an interesting discussion may be expected.

"THE CHINESE QUESTION."

A Word About That Speech—The Criticisms Upon It—What Dr. Wallace Did Say—A Verbatim Report of His Remarks—A Fair Hearing for All Sides.

A few days ago a communication appeared in our columns, in criticism of a speech made by Dr. J. W. Wallace, ex-Congressman at Beaver Falls, in reference to the Chinese question. As the article alluded to, was rather severe in its statements and was a "view from one side" the friends of the speaker, think it but fair that what he did say, should be reported in order that he may stand before the people on the same ground as his critic—a very natural request, to which we herewith accede. The remarks of Mr. Wallace, were as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I am much gratified to meet this evening with so many citizens of this new and enterprising town of Beaver Falls. Although a comparative stranger to most of you, yet I have always felt more than an ordinary interest in the welfare and prosperity of your city. To the Irishman there is no blade of grass so green as that which grows upon the sward of his own native Emerald Isle. To the Englishman, there are no flowers so fragrant, and landscape so beautiful, as those of his merry old England. To the Italian there are no skies so bright, and no sunsets so gorgeous, as those to be seen in his own sunny Italy. In imagination, at least, there is to every man a magic charm that lingers about and surrounds the home of his birth, and makes it the dearest spot on the face of the earth, being to him, as it were, enchanted ground; hence, as I have said, I feel a special interest in the welfare of your city, for within a few short squares of where I now address you, my eyes first saw the light of day, so that, Mr. President, I stand before you this evening, as one of your "old inhabitants."

I did not, however, come here to night to tell you where I was born, for it does not make much difference where I was born, or where any man was born, so that our lives are spent in usefulness, and that while we are here, we "act well our part, for there all the honor lies."

My object in coming here was to talk to you a little while about another matter. A subject in which you all have a particular interest, and which is known as the Chinese question, and which, in my humble opinion, is a great and important question, not to you alone, but to the whole country. Before proceeding to discuss the subject I wish to clear away the fog that appears in some degree to obscure the question, so that we may have a fair and square view and intelligent insight into the merits of the question. Allow me, then, to say that I disapprove of the tone and character of the resolutions passed by the meeting held in the city of New Castle, and your resolutions are open to the same objections. There must be something embodied in a resolution more than a threat, before it will obtain the sanction and endorsement of the people. The American people do not scare worth a fig. You may resolve, and resolve, that you will not use or purchase any article produced by Chinese labor; but, so long as the manufacturer can, by the employment of Coolie labor, undersell [illegible] in the markets of our country, your resolution will pass for nought. It is but a skirmish in the rifle-pits, instead of an assault upon the fortress. You must put this question upon a higher plane. The case must in itself possess some intrinsic merit before it will receive the sympathy and command the respect of the thinking and intelligent men.

Neither do I wish to array labor against capital, as though there was a material antagonism existing between them, as in some cases. In my judgment there is a mutual dependence of one upon the other, and if rightly adjusted, there should be a reciprocity of interest. We cannot, however, shut our eyes to the fact that the relation between capital and labor is in an *abnormal* condition. These *lock outs* on the part of the capitalists, and *strikes* on the part of the laborers, and the recent war that is being waged in the West, are but the legitimate results of the system of peonage, and like its elder sister—African slavery—will bring disgrace and ruin upon the country. Agitate then this question, and let the people everywhere understand that it is a question of national importance; discuss it in all its bearings in public journals; bring the matter to the attention of Congress, and send petition after petition asking for a prohibition of the traffic. Present again the wrong to the proprietors of your cutlery works, and, as reasonable men, as I think they are, they may reconsider their former action. Go to work calmly, but earnestly, and with public sentiment strongly in your favor, you will accomplish much. Remember that "he who would be free, must himself first strike the blow."

A Mammoth Star Safe—A Splendid Piece of Workmanship.

The well known Pittsburgh safe manufacturer, Mr. Thomas Barnes, has just finished one of his mammoth fire-proofs for the Sheriff's office of this county, and which will, for a few days, remain at his establishment, Nos. 129 and 131 Third avenue, for the inspection of all who may choose to call. It is without doubt a model of strength and tasty workmanship, and the fire-proof qualities for which the Barnes safe is proverbial, are all combined in this. It is seven feet high, five wide and five deep; weighs about four thousand pounds, has a Sargent's & Greenleaf's lock on both inside and outside doors, while the ornamental painting adds no little to its appearance, and is also worthy of commendation.

The Barnes (formerly Burke & Barnes) fire proof safes are no new thing in this region. For nearly thirty years they have been known far and near, have been in hundreds of conflagrations, and never, in a single instance, have they failed to preserve their contents in the most perfect manner, nor failed to do everything claimed for them. That they are appreciated by banks, bankers, insurance companies, and business men generally, is best shown by the large number that are in use, and by the orders that are constantly being received at this house, a large share of which come from Chicago, where so many of the Barnes safes proved so satisfactory to their owners during the burning of that city.

In addition to safes, Mr. Barnes manufactures vault doors and iron window shutters to order, samples of which can be seen at most of our public and other institutions. Those desiring anything in his line can rely upon securing the best work known and courteous treatment by visiting his office and works as above.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the

North German Lloyd line steamer Weser at Southampton.

French line steamer Washington at Brest.

National line steamer Canada at Queenstown.

National line steamer Italy at New York.

Walnut Candy,
At Kinder Blair's, 62 Fifth avenue.

Dodds & Caskey,
Monumental Granite Works, corner Penn and Thirty-second streets.

Ice Cream, all flavors,
At Kinder Blair's, 62 Fifth avenue.

Cross & Blackwell's
Pickles, Sauces, Etc.,
At Kinder Blair's, 62 Fifth avenue.

benefited in the result. If this be the true idea of protection, and the capitalist is to have the advantage of a tariff, to protect him against the cheap labor of the old country, and at the same time be allowed to import Coolie laborers from China and place them in his workshops to the detriment and injury of the intelligent mechanic, then the advantages accruing become *topsided*, and is clearly a case of "buzzard" all the time, so far as the poor mechanic is concerned. Besides, if our workshops are filled with those chopsticks who live upon rice, no consumers will be found for the products of the farm, and the farmer will suffer as well as the mechanic. This question, you see, is one that is far reaching in its bearings, and plucky up by the roots the principle of a protective tariff.

Another point that suggests itself to my mind is this, that by the importation of such laborers, the strength of the State is thereby materially weakened. I dissent from the constabulary idea of Government—that it is nothing but a police arrangement for the punishment of offenders, and the enforcement of contracts. These are but the lower functions of Government. The end of Government is the good of mankind, and that Government is best administered when it produces the greatest good to the greatest number; ours is pre-eminently a Government of the people, for the people, by the people. Each and every citizen should feel that his interest and happiness are as well cared for as can possibly be done, manifesting a proper regard for the general welfare of the whole. Feeling that he has this care and reward bestowed upon him, he manifests a just pride in his government and becomes strongly attached to its interest and perpetuity, and the State thereby becomes strengthened in all its parts. It is said that "'tis glorious to die for one's country;" but when the citizen is willing to die for his country, he must love it better than his own life. No man is willing to die for his country when he feels that a great wrong has been done him by his country, which should have cared for him and protected him. Whenever the government permits a great injury to be done to any class of her citizens, she alienates that class from herself, and becomes weaker just in proportion to the number and the extent of the alienation. This is, I think, a sound proposition. Now, let us apply the principle to the case in hand. The trying scenes through which our country so recently passed, are not, and must not be forgotten. Our Government was strained to its utmost limits to maintain its existence, and more than once the issue hung in an even balance. If the people of the North had not exhibited a loyalty unprecedented in history all would have been lost, and the light of Republicanism throughout the world would have gone back into darkness. The cause of freedom, however, triumphed, and our free Government was saved; but the cost was fearful. Thousands of millions of treasure were expended, and three hundred thousand brave men died that our free institutions should live. Hundreds of thousands of gallant soldiers and war-worn veterans were saved from the carnage of the battle-field and were permitted to return to their homes and families. These men have again assumed their positions as people. They who can forget but that they did the State some service, and deserve from the world a blessing? If, then, this Chinese scheme is right, speculators may go to the land and abduct Coolie laborers and bring them to our shores, and the capitalist be allowed to put them into his workshops, and say to the veteran soldier, "You must stand aside and let the 'Heathen Chinee' have your place, because I can hire him for less wages?" Fy and Frazier on it. Is it right? Would this be just? No! No! A thousand times No! The man who will advocate such policy does not deserve the name of an American. Aye, more, and I say this in such a manner that there was a material antagonism existing between them, as in some cases. In my judgment there is a mutual dependence of one upon the other, and if rightly adjusted, there should be a reciprocity of interest. We cannot, however, shut our eyes to the fact that the relation between capital and labor is in an *abnormal* condition. These *lock outs* on the part of the capitalists, and *strikes* on the part of the laborers, and the recent war that is being waged in the West, are but the legitimate results of the system of peonage, and like its elder sister—African slavery—will bring disgrace and ruin upon the country. Agitate then this question, and let the people everywhere understand that it is a question of national importance; discuss it in all its bearings in public journals; bring the matter to the attention of Congress, and send petition after petition asking for a prohibition of the traffic. Present again the wrong to the proprietors of your cutlery works, and, as reasonable men, as I think they are, they may reconsider their former action. Go to work calmly, but earnestly, and with public sentiment strongly in your favor, you will accomplish much. Remember that "he who would be free, must himself first strike the blow."

Again, this question of importation of Coolies is important, because it injuriously affects home labor. The great question before the American people this day is this question of labor; I referred to it briefly in the remarks I made at the meeting in New Castle, and endeavored then to show that labor constituted the wealth of a nation, and consequently should receive the care and protection of the government. That it is upon this principle that we claim that Congress, the law-making power of the United States, has the *right* to make and enforce tariff laws. I never understood by what principle of right and justice one nation could impose duties upon the importations of another, for the purpose of raising revenue to meet the expenses of the State; but when imposed to protect its own industries, the principle becomes plain and intelligible, and the question of revenue becomes incidental. We are not, however, discussing the tariff question, only so far as it has a bearing upon the question before us. In the old world wealth has been accumulating for centuries, and money can be had at very low rates. Machinery has been brought to a high degree of perfection, and the great mass of the people are so poor that they are compelled to work for wages which afford them a bare subsistence. The extent of this poverty is fearful. That great and good man, Bishop Kingsley, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who died at Begnon on his way home from his missionary tour of inspection around the world, says in his letters of travels, that he had seen enough in his journeyings through Scotland, Ireland, England, Germany, Norway and Sweden, to satisfy him that there were in those countries millions of people, whose daily prayers were for means to take them and their children to the United States, but who were doomed to remain where they were, in hopeless poverty. In this country, where we have a large public domain, and which is accessible to every one, men will not toil from morning till night for a mere subsistence, for that can be obtained by the culture of a few acres of land, and with less labor. With these decided advantages in his favor, the European manufacturer can undersell us in the markets of the world, and in fact can bring his wares and fabrics to our very doors, and undersell us at home. Labor, in self-defence, in order to protect American industry against this foreign competition, imposed by law, duties upon goods and wares imported into this country. These tariff laws were intended to protect both the manufacturer and the laborer. The capitalist was enabled thereby to make a fair profit for himself, and at the same time pay the laborer and mechanic fair wages, so that they might be enabled to surround themselves with many of the comforts of life, and to educate their children so as to fit them for the better discharge of the responsible duties incumbent upon them as American citizens. Another advantage gained by this policy was, that by developing the manufacturing interests of the country the number of consumers was increased, and a home market was created so that the agriculturalist found a good and reliable market for the products of his farm, and all classes of people were mutually

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THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

In the case of Elizabeth McCullough vs. the Borough of McKeesport, being an action to recover accrued interest on a bond issued to the Connellsville Railroad Company by the borough, the jury found for plaintiff for $688 34.

The next case taken up was that of M. L. Delefield et ux. vs. the county of Allegheny. This was an action to recover on a bond issued by the county to James Rose in 1836, and having thirty years to run. The bond was to have been paid in gold, but when it became due, the principal was paid in legal notes. This action is brought to recover difference between gold and legal tender notes at the time of payment. On trial.

In the matter of S. P. Wolverton, administrator, vs. Bougner, Shipp & Co., bankrupts, of Northumberland county, the Court ordered that the question of fact raised by the creditors petition and answer be tried by the jury at the June term.

In the matter of Moses Thompson, bankrupt, having complied with the requirements of the law, was discharged from all his debts.

In the matter of W. Seward B. Hays vs. D. A. & J. S. McDonald, bankrupts, the hearing on motion for injunctions were continued to the 13th inst.

In the matter of Charles Graubs, bankrupt, on petition of the assignees, the Court directed the sale of real estate free from liens and incumbrances, except unpaid purchase money.

In the matter of Fry and Frazier vs. D. A. McDonald, bankrupt, Mary E. McDonald et al., executor, referred to the death of the debtor, and on motion of solicitors for said executor, a rule was granted on petition of creditors to show cause why the petition and all proceedings thereunto should not abate. The rule was made returnable on the 7th prox.

In the matter of Wilmarth & Rolfe, bankrupts, on petition of the assignee, leave was granted to sell certain personal estates.

On motion of G. L. B. Fetterman, Esq., proctor; in admiralty, the City Insurance Company was allowed to intervene in the cases pending against the steamboats A. J. Baker, Venture, Storm and J. S. McDonald.

In the case of the United States vs. James Johnston, of Elizabeth, Allegheny county, charged with being a retail liquor dealer without having paid the special tax, it appearing that the defendant has paid all the costs and deposited one hundred dollars as an offer of compromise, the same having been recommended by the United States Attorney, it was ordered that he be released on his recognizance, in the sum of one thousand dollars.

DISTRICT COURT—NO. 1.
[Before Judge Hampton.]

The jury in the case of R. H. Steadman vs. Howard Mor

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THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¾

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GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 118¾ @118⅝.

THE Committee of the Governors' Convention recommend, in their report, the James River and Kanawha and Great Western Canal projects. They claim that grain can be transported over these routes at about one-third the price charged by the railroads.

BRADY, the New York Bank robber, had in his possession nearly $80,000 in bonds, which are registered in the name of Captain Colvecores, who was murdered and robbed in Connecticut about a year ago. It is believed that Brady murdered him, and efforts are being made to gather together evidence on the point. If he is convicted, it will form an illustration of the old but not very reliable adage, "murder will out."

SPEAKER BLAINE has been giving Brigham Young a few refreshing facts concerning bigamy and Congressional legislation. The argument so long used in Utah, that Congress ought to admit that Territory to the privileges of a State because of her population, and that polygamy is no worse than the social evil, were very promptly disposed of. The one, the Speaker claimed, is a violation of law, while polygamy has the sanction of law; and Congress, he stated, will be apt to deal anything but tenderly with Utah, if she does not behave herself.

A STRANGE and incredible report assigns the starting place, of the movement to depose Thiers, to Rome. Just what potent influence the Pope can exert, on political affairs in France, is a mystery. That he should be gratified at the change made, is not mysterious, as Thiers was not entirely devoted to Papal interests, while a change foreshadows the re-establishment of the throne, which is in the interest of the Papacy. The influences which led to the deposition of Thiers were evidently political, and were probably matured before the Pope knew anything of them.

IT HAS, very properly, been suggested, that members of the bar give attention to the Judiciary Convention, in order that they may exert an influence in the selection of candidates for Judges. We think they will do wisely to become delegates, and have no doubt that a reputable member of the Bar will readily secure to himself that honor by merely indicating a desire to be elected a delegate to the Judiciary Convention. It is entirely true that we should have our best lawyers put in nomination for Judicial positions, and we readily believe that none are better judges of the qualifications of the several candidates than those who are brought into frequent contact with them, professionally. As a rule, we believe our lawyers in this city are sufficiently free from professional jealousy to do justice to the claims of all the candidates,—and their choice will be readily acquiesced in by the people generally.

IT IS now admitted, says a dispatch from Washington, that the raid of General McKenzie into Mexico was made in obedience to orders. Secretary Belknap has given his moral support as accessory to the depredations committed by the Kickapoos and other Indians. It is also intimated that the offending tribes are to be wiped out, and Mexico will then be let alone, provided she keeps silence. In view of the representations made to that Government, and her failure to act, we may very justly hold her accountable for the depredations committed. Our Government, however, proposes to deal differently with Mexico. If she quietly permits the necessary invasion of her territory, there will be nothing of the affair farther than the punishment of the guilty parties. If she takes the part of the criminals, and sets up a territorial barrier against their punishment, she must take the consequences. This, as we understand it, is the philosophy of the new theory.

IN NEW YORK and Philadelphia, the system of excursions for poor children, which were so successful and beneficial last year, are to be continued this summer. Why may not something of the kind be done in this city? We have many children, whose parents reside in close and stifling alleys, and who rarely get away from the smoky atmosphere of the city to the bright sunshine and green fields beyond. They would be greatly benefited, physically and morally, by an occasional excursion. The system, in the eastern cities, is regarded as a benevolence. Donations were made through the New York *Times* last year, more than sufficient for the excursion and food that was given the children. If our readers will remember that New York is fanned daily by a sea breeze, and that Philadelphia has wide and clear streets, they will readily see that there is more occasion for such excursions here than there. Pittsburg is wealthy—is it benevolent?

WE MAY supplement what we said yesterday relative to a Central Asian Railroad, by another statement of facts, only a trifle less surprising. The Shah of Persia has granted to Baron Reuter the eminent telegraph monopolist, certain exclusive privileges which may result in the entire renovation of his kingdom. Reuter and his associates are to build railways with aid from the State; to construct canals, reservoirs, wells, and water works; to utilize the forests; to work the mines; and to farm the revenues. They are to begin by contracting a loan of £5,000,000, upon which the Persian Government guarantees the interest. This will thoroughly open Persia to the outer world, and wonderfully promote the prosperity of that ancient kingdom. This concession, on the part of the Shah, coupled with his European trip, convey the impression that he is an abler ruler than Persia has possessed for many years. The famine which recently desolated his empire attracted public attention toward it, but should this telegraph and railroad building enterprise succeed, it will open it again to population and wealth. It is wise policy that governs the Shah, as unprogressive nations are very much at a discount in these days.

DECORATION DAY.

To-morrow, in a sense that is high and pure, is our National Sabbath. It is consecrated, by a swiftly adopted custom, and in some States by law, as a day sacred to the memory of those who died in their country's service. In time, the occasion will take a broader sweep, and become a general holiday; but we hope that time is far off. For the present, the day has its specific duties. As in France, on a given day in the year, friends and relatives resort to the cemeteries, to spend the day and decorate the graves of loved ones with immortelles, so here, if rightly controlled, decoration day may become one of sacred memories, and be devoted to the decoration, on the part of families, of the graves of their dead. While we would not have the distinctive feature of the day, as originated, lost sight of, we would not object if a broader interpretation was given it. This might be done in perfect consonance with the general purpose of the day. The Grand Army of the Republic will doubtless keep alive the practice of decorating the graves of our dead soldiers, and the many families who are specially interested in this custom, will join in the loving tribute. But were the custom broadened, the cemeteries of the entire country would, on these closing May days, be annually bright and beautiful with flowers.

It has been suggested to us, and the idea is in keeping with what we say above, that less attention should be given to military display, than the General in command seems to have determined on. The suggestion comes from members of the Grand Army, and is, in our judgment, a very proper one. The danger is, that these military displays will draw the attention of the people away from the real purpose of the day, and thus vitiate it. While we do not object to military display occasionally, we believe that the exercises of Decoration Day should be simple and reverent, and calculated to attract the attention of the people to those who gave up their lives for their country. The patriotic impulses that will thus be inspired, will be pure and noble. The services will thus have a definite aim, and a real good. The desire to be remembered, when dead, is universal; and one of the strongest impulses to patriotism that can be furnished, is contained in the assurance, properly given, that we will be remembered by a grateful country, if we suffer and die in her defence. But these overshadowing military displays divert attention from the real purpose of the day, and elevate the living into prominent notice. And if made so conspicuous as to absorb general attention, they detract from the real object for which Decoration Day was instituted.

We confess that in place of these ornate military parades, we would greatly prefer the French custom. Let the day be indicated as now; and then in place of an immense gathering of people, on the streets of the city, to see the procession of soldiery, we would have families go to the cemeteries, and religiously decorate the graves of their dead. Simplicity and reverence become the occasion. Distracting influences should be avoided. The Grand Army could attend, reverently and becomingly, to the decoration of the graves of dead comrades. Thus, in quiet, and amid surroundings that would certainly call up endearing memories, the living might commune with the spirits of the dead. If special exercises were thought desirable, they might take the form of addresses suitable to the occasion. But the simpler the ceremonies the better; and the more perfectly the minds of the people are left free for meditation, the more suitably the day will be observed.

We offer these suggestions, not in the spirit of carping criticism, but to reinforce a commendable sentiment already in existence. The utter impropriety of making the decoration service a mere prelude to a grand military demonstration is keenly felt by many members of the Grand Army. They feel the solemnity that attaches to the day. A visit to the graves of their comrades, who were with them on the march, in the camp, and amid the stern ordeal of battle, is felt to be an occasion for serious thought, and loving memory, to be followed by quiet and meditation.

STATE NEWS.

THE Colorado potato bug has commenced its ravages in Beaver county.

THE will of Phœbe Ann Woodward, deceased, written upon a slate, was admitted to probate in Chester county last week.

CAPT. G. W. HAMILTON of Beaver, has been appointed D puty Collector for the United States in the counties of Beaver and Lawrence.

LAST week the G and Jury reported favorably on the application of certain citizens of West Alexander, Washington county, for a borough charter.

A WILL is registered in Waynesburg which contains the following remarkable clause: "I also give my beloved wife—one three year old colt, and the remainder of the kitchen and household furniture."

POTATO BUGS are prevailing about Washington in alarming numbers. One gentleman has killed two thousand in his garden, and still they "close up," and march on the vines in apparently undiminished numbers. They are a cause of real alarm.

A RAT was caught in a novel manner, in a saloon in Phœnixville, recently. The animal was found with one foot within the clutches of an oyster, which was holding his unfortunate ravishing tight. It was killed, the foot, however, remaining fast for some time after.

A YOUNG MAN named John F. Araundt was killed at the steel works in Johnstown on Tuesday afternoon. He was wheeling in "scrap," and was struck by the crane hooks and his skull fractured. He resided in Martinsburg, Blair county, and had only been at work there five days.

A GANG of three card monte men from Pittsburgh, induced an Allegheny river raftsman to try his hand at the game at Rochester the other day. There was subsequently a somewhat protracted and rather impulsively belligerent raftsman hunting around for the men who "beat" him out of $105.

ON THE evening of the 22d, Mr. Myers Powell, of Brighton township, Beaver county, fell, while engaged in some business in his barn, and his head striking a plow, he was rendered utterly unconscious, and died shortly afterwards. He was in the fifty-fourth year of his age. He leaves a wife and children.

MRS. MCKINLEY, an aged lady of Washington county, met with a serious accident at the residence of Mr. Jacob Koechline, corner of Maine and Malden streets, on Thursday evening last. There are several steps at the door of Mr. Koechline, and by some means she tripped or fell when upon them, and by the fall broke one of her legs above the knee.

DURING the thunder storm of Monday evening, Mr. William Gray, of Beaverdam, Erie county, was killed instantly, by a flash of lightning. Mr. Gray was a farmer, 25 years of age, and a brother of Dr. T. H. Gray of Erie. He was to have been married on Thursday of this week, to a young lady of Elinboro.

REV. DR. HATTY, of Steubenville, well known in Pittsburgh, at the re-opening of the old First Presbyterian Church, last Sunday, preached the same sermon he had preached in the place fifty years previous. The text was the 23d verse of the 4th chapter of Matthew: "But seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness and all these things shall be added unto you."

THE [illegible] the next commencement of Washington and Jefferson College will begin on Sabbath, June 29, and end with the Commencement proper and Alumni Dinner on July 2, 1873. The Jefferson class of 1843 will meet Tuesday, July 1. Hon. J. M. Sullivan, of Butler, historian. The Washington class of 1848 will meet the same day, with Hon. J. Moore Sloan, of Iowa, as historian. The Jefferson class of 1863 are arranging to meet at the same time.

ON Tuesday evening a man named John Cochran, employed in the planing mill at the railroad company's lower shops, Altoona, was assisting to move some lumber, when a lot of car-bumpers that had been piled up in the mill gave way and rolled down upon him, catching his right leg between them and the planer, and causing a compound fracture of the bone between the knee and the ankle. The unfortunate man was placed in the railroad company's wagon and conveyed to the office of the company's surgeons, where his injuries were properly attended to.

THE Beaver *Argus* says: An ecclesiastical court, composed of the members of the Pittsburgh and two other adjoining conferences, will commence a session in Beaver on the 4th of June. The court will be composed of twenty-four preachers, and will be presided over by Bishop Simpson. The case to be tried is that of the Rev. Gregg, who is charged with abusing his family. The accused, we believe, is in Mission Land, is not expected to be present at the trial. Dr. Endsley has charge of his interests, and will represent Mr. Gregg in the court referred to. It is believed, we understand, that he offending minister is partially insane.

POLITICAL NOTES.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY is named as the agriculturists' candidate for Governor of Minnesota.

THE Democrats of Fayette county have nominated A. J. Hil for Assembly; James N. McDonald, Treasurer; Isaac W. Butter, Commissioner; N. McCullough, Auditor; H. Rush, Jury Commissioner; Ewing Searight, Poor House Director.

THE Virginia Republican State Convention has been called to meet at Lynchburg on July 30th, to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Attorney General. The Republicans of Minnesota have called theirs to meet at St. Paul on July 16.

THE following nominations were made by the Republican Convention of Blair county: Assembly, Seth R. McCune; Sheriff, Alexander Bobb; Prothonotary, Joseph Fichtner; Commissioner, John Clarke; Jury Commissioner, M. B. Smith; Poor House Director, Albert Wilson; Auditor, A. Knox; Coroner, Isaac Lykens.

IT has been stated in New Hampshire that Mr. Parker, one of the Democratic Congressmen from that State, who so bravely voted against the extra salary, and, after his own rejection, threw the money, proposes to devote it to the founding of an Orphan's Asylum; but the Nashua *Telegraph* says that the only Orphan's Asylum he is erecting is a $5,000 residence for his own use.

IF Governor Jewell stays at home, his chance of being elected to the Senate of the United States next year is excellent. The office of Senator is the most desirable for a quiet man of regrettable address and ample means that the Government of the United States has to offer. Why, then, should the brightest jewel of Connecticut abandon such a prospect, to figure in a merely ceremonial capacity at the hyperborean court of the Czar?—*New York Sun.*

IT is noticeable in how many Congressional districts, all over the Union, the people are talking of the new men they will next year elect to Congress. Indeed, it would seem that the demand for "new men," in the hope to get better men, will inevitably sweep every man of the present race of politicians out of public life. The obituaries of many hundreds of these, "our eminent statesmen," may be written up and closed with this year.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE Republicans of Blair county have put the following ticket in the field: Sheriff, Alexander Robb; Prothonotary, Joseph Fichtner; County Commissioner, John Clark; Jury Commissioner, M. B. Smith; Poor Director, Albert M Wilson; Auditor, Alex. Knox; Coroner, Isaac Lykens. Resolutions were passed endorsing Governor Hartranft's veto policy; condemning the members of the Constitutional Convention for voting themselves $250 extra pay; naming S. S. Blair as their choice for Supreme Judge, and endorsing Senator Scott for refusing to receive back pay.

GOVERNOR WALKER, of Virginia, in a recent chat, expressed a cheerful confidence that the Conservatives of that State would make up their little tiffs before election, and put in their men by 20,000 majority. The candidate for Governor, he said, had not yet been settled upon, though he thought General Lee's son stood a very fair chance of coming in ahead. The straight Republican nominee would most likely be the United States District Attorney, Mr. Thomas Hughes, an ex-Colonel in the Confederate army, who once fought a duel with Mr. Cameron, of the Richmond *Enquirer*. The Governor spoke of the nomination of Horace Greeley as one of the best things that ever happened for Virginia; it had resulted in an almost universal revival of the old instinct of nationality among her people. They felt at home again in the Union.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A CONVENTION of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Missouri is in session in St. Louis.

DUTCH HENRICK, the notorious bank robber, has been ordered to the tombs from the lunatic asylum on Ward's Island.

A NEW kind of bird hitherto unknown in Texas, resembling a crow, has appeared in that State, and is doing execution among the grasshoppers.

THE heaviest brain on record was recently found in the skull of a London brick-layer who could neither read nor write. It weighed 67 ounces.

THE Committee of the Northern Iowa State Fair offer a premium of $10 for the best microscope, and a large attendance of physicians is expected.

INTERNAL revenue receipts for the year will probably exceed the estimates by $3,000,000 or $4,000,000. They were expected to reach $110,000,000.

HARVEY ARRAMS, a porter at the Boody House in Toledo, Ohio, shot himself and died last Tuesday night while carelessly handling a revolver belonging to a guest.

ACCORDING to Methodist statistics, the increase of their denomination in the United States for twenty years has been fifty per cent. greater than the increase of population.

LEVI SOULES was hanged at Marion Court House, South Carolina, on Monday, for the murder of Noah Sutton on the 10th of February last. Soules and his victim were fox-hunters.

RELIGION is said to be "reviving" in Indiana to such an extent that there are almost as many baptisms as divorces, sixty-three persons being immersed at Grand Chain alone last Sunday.

The Danbury *News* man has observed that when a man has trouble he takes to drink, but when a woman meets with misfortune she merely goes over to her mother's and takes tea.

THE expense account of the Geneva Arbitration, which has just been audited and settled at the Treasury Department, foots up $144,000. This includes lawyers' fees, traveling expenses and everything.

A YOUNG girl named Elizabeth Arnold was strangled to death on Monday at Pekin, Illinois. She was climbing out of a window, when the sash fell, pinioning her by the neck in such a manner that death ensued before she was seen.

THE Postmaster General has decided that after the 1st of July letters containing currency sent through the mails to or from the Treasurer of the United States may be registered without charge, but the postage on them must be paid as on all other like mailable matter.

THE New Foundland Government has notified the New York, New Foundland and London Telegraph Company that they will abandon their pre-emptive right if the company will abandon their monopoly of landing their cables on Newfoundland. If not, they will exercise their pre-emptive right.

THE number of stars visible to the naked eye in the entire circuit of the heavens has been usually estimated at about 6,000. An ordinary opera glass will exhibit something like ten times that number. A comparatively small telescope easily shows 200,000, while there are telescopes in existence with which, there is reason to believe, not less 25,000,000 stars are visible.

THE painting of Rembrandt Peale, "Washington before Yorktown," valued at $10,000, has been presented to the Mount Holly Association by Mrs. Rosalba Underwood, daughter of the artist. The frame, which was made in Newark, from a black walnut tree which grew on the homestead of Robert Morris (the Revolutionary financier and bosom friend of Washington), is eighteen feet in circumference.

REV. FRED. WINES, of Springfield, Ill., Secretary of the Board of Public Charities, has just sold to the Census Bureau a set of "statigraphic" charts showing the number of and locality of idiots, insane and blind criminals of each kind in the Union. The charts are so colored as to show not only the number of these classes, but the relative proportion that each class bears to the population. The charts will be published in the census reports.

THE Washington *Star* calls for the statistics of crime in Delaware, in order to judge of the effects of the whipping-post in restraining the evil propensities of that community. We should rejoice to hear that this call had been responded to, because we are sadly, but firmly, persuaded that a rawhide well laid over the backs of some of our metropolitan rascals, is the kind of punishment for them which could be, with most advantage, adopted.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

AN Irish clergyman, who was a hard laborer on his glebe, and when so occupied dressed in a very ragged manner, was recently engaged attending the early potato field, when he was surprised by the very rapid approach of his patron, in an open carriage, with some ladies whom he was to meet at dinner in the afternoon. Unable to escape in time, he drew his hat over his face, extended his arms, covered with his tattered jacket, and passed himself off as a scarecrow.

THE aid solicited from the various State Legislatures to place monuments on the Gettysburg battle field to indicate the position of army corps and other decisive events of the struggle having failed, the Gettysburg Company have decided to raise money by issuing bonds for this purpose. They hope to effect this by the sale of $1,000,000 in bonds, pledging for their redemption the valuable property owned by the company, consisting of the hotel and the passenger railway.

INSPECTOR HAGEN, a Scotland Yard detective, who has been in attendance on the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur at the Vienna Exhibition, was arrested by the Austrian police for pressing too close upon the princely pair as they were leaving the British section after the banquet thereto to the British workingmen. The police thought he meant to harm the Princes, and the inspector, vainly assuring them of his wish to protect his royal master, was borne to jail.

A WASHINGTON special says that the administration is at last willing to admit that Colonel MacKenzie did not pursue the Kickapoos into Mexico without instructions from Washington, and the President is made to say that if Mexico is to be an asylum for highway robbers after the United States' protests, we do not intend to sanction it, and if the Mexican Government complains, this administration has resolved to treat the last story as funny. The principal Col. MacKenzie has received orders to exterminate the Kickapoos and the Lipans.

A LITTLE school girl in Danbury has lately had her dinner stolen. No clue could be obtained of the thief, although it was sought with tears. Finally a nifty plan was hit upon. A tempting doughnut with a filling of cayenne pepper was placed in her pail, and the result watched. Before noon a little boy was seen at the pump, working it in a lively manner. It seemed if he had had two hundred pairs of arms he could have used them. The fire was put out, however, and enough of the structure saved to take across the knee for a few minutes.

Our Farm Products.

The following table gives the value and amount of farm products in the United States, as shown by the census of 1870, compared as far as practicable with the census of 1860. The crops represent respectively the growth of 1869 and 1859. It will be noticed that the Indian corn crop shows an actual decline in the decade. This was owing to the fact that while 1859 was an unusually good year for corn, 1869 was an exceedingly poor one. The returns of agriculture are so uncertain that all census reports on the subject are liable to this risk. The real productive ability of the country can only be ascertained averaging several years' crops:

	1870	1860
Farm products, all.	$2,447,538,658	.....
Animals slaugh'd.	$398,956,376	$213,618,692
Home manufact's.	$23,423,332	$24,546,876
Forest products.	$58,848,277	.....
Mkt. garden prod'ts	$20,719,229	$16,991,885
Orchard products.	$47,335,189	$19,991,885
Wages paid.....	$310,286,278	.....
Wheat, spring, bu	112,540,753	.....
Wheat, winter, bu	175,195,893	173,104,923
Rye, bu.....	16,918,795	21,401,380
Indian corn, bu....	766,944,549	838,792,742
Oats, bu.....	282,107,157	178,643,105
Barley bu.....	29,768,395	15,825,867
Buckwheat, bu....	9,821,721	18,571,819
Co'n, bls of 400 lbs	3,011,996	5,387,052
Flax, lbs.....	27,138,434	4,720,145
Hemp, tons.....	12,746	74,492
Silk cocoons, lbs...	3,997	11,944
Wool, lbs.....	100,102,387	60,264,913
Hay, tons.....	27,316,048	19,083,896
Hops, lbs.....	73,685,621	191,907,400
Tobacco, lbs.....	262,735,341	434,209,461
Sugarcane, hhds..	87,043	230,987
Sorghum, hhds....	24	.....
Maple, lbs.....	28,443,645	40,120,206
Molasses.....		
Cane, galls.....	6,593,332	14,963,996
Sorghum, galls..	16,050,089	6,749,123
Maple, galls....	921,057	1,597,589
Irish potatoes, bu	142,237,173	111,148,867
Sweet potatoes, bu.	21,709,824	42,095,026
Peas and beans, bu	5,746,027	15,061,996
Beeswax, lbs.....	631,129	1,322,787
Bees' honey, lbs...	14,702,815	23,365,357
D.m. Wine, galls.	3,093,330	1,617,792
Seed, clover, bu..	6,39,657	956,183
Seed, flax, bu.....	1,730,744	16,867
Seed grass, bu.....	583,188	900,040
Live stock, all...	$1,525,276,457	$1,089,329,916
Horses, No.....	7,145,370	6,249,174
Mules and asses, Number.....	1,125,415	1,154,148
Milch cows, No...	8,935,332	8,555,735
Working oxen, No.	1,309,271	2,254,911
Other cattle, No..	13,566,995	14,779,573
Sheep, No.....	28,477,931	22,471,275
Swine, No.....	20,134,599	25,512,057
Butter, lbs.....	814,092,603	459,681,572
Cheese, lbs.....	53,492,158	103,662,927
Milk sold, galls...	235,500,599	.....

Beer Jubilee.

The London papers contain the announcement of a great beer jubilee, consisting of an exhibition of ales, stouts, porters and beers, at the Royal Gardens, Woolwich. To this exhibition all the brewers of England, Ireland, Scotland, also of Bavaria, Austria, Prussia, Saxony, and other parts of Europe, have sent casks of their productions. Each visitor, upon payment of a shilling, will be presented with a tasting-ticket, entitling him to taste as much and of as many kinds of the stock on hand as he chooses. He can then vote for that which suits his taste best. The exhibition was to keep open from May 19th to May 24th. We suggest that here is an enterprise that has not so far attracted the attention of the various people who cater for the public entertainment by way of shows, fairs, jubilees, expositions and other demonstrations. A national, or, better still, an international exposition of beer would at least be a novelty, and would unquestionably be profitable if carried out on a liberal scale in any of the large cities.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
ASSETS January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

PERSONAL.

THE leader of fashion at the Prussian Capital is a Philadelphia Quakeress.

BRIGNOLI is in Naples, where his singing in operas has proved a lamentable failure.

THE death is announced of Herr Von Bodelschwingh, Prussian Finance Minister before 1866.

BARON VON KUBEC, the Austrian Prime Minister to the Holy See, died on the 14th instant, at Gratz.

MINISTER WASHBURNE'S wife has left Paris for Boulogne-sur-Mer, where she will spend the summer with her family.

MR. I. S. ISAACS, of the *Jewish Messenger*, sailed for Europe Wednesday, in the steamer Holsatia, for a three months' tour.

THE Abbe Liszt has been rendered so nervous by his last appearance in Pesth that he threatens to retire once more to monastic life.

'TIS said that Joaquin Miller is to marry an English lady, daughter of Sir T. D. Hardy, of London. She will be Mrs. Miller No. 2.

MISS ARNIS LOUISE CARY, the favorite contralto, has sailed for Europe, intending to pass the summer abroad, and to return in September.

ROBERT BONNER has ordered an expensive monument for Fanny Fern. The pedestal will be surmounted by a Roman cross beautifully enriched with fern leaves.

IWAKURA, the Japanese Ambassador, arrived in Florence with his suite, on the 7th inst., and this is what the newspapers there call him—Savon Herosbourni-Juakura.

COL. TIMOTHY MUNSON, who commanded the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment on the eight days' march to Washington, via Annapolis, died on Sunday, at Lynn, aged 61.

MISS ANTHONY is willing, not to say anxious, to prove her fearlessness by standing "face to face with Satan." Which shows a cruel disregard for Satan's probable sentiments on the occasion.

IT is thought that the next Pope will be Cardinal Panebianco, an illustrious member of the Order of St. Francis, who, if the successor of Pius shall be selected from the Sacred College, will doubtless receive a majority of votes.

MRS. SHERMAN, the poisoner, says she fully deserves her punishment; that she does not wish to be released from confinement, for fear that if she were to be set at liberty she should immediately proceed to poison somebody.

A PORTRAIT of Chancellor Robert R. Livingston, who was a member of the committee which reported to Congress the Declaration of Independence, has been presented to Independence Hall, Philadelphia, by his grandchildren.

SENATOR SUMNER will leave Washington for Massachusetts in the early part of June. He will spend a portion of the summer at the villa of the poet Longfellow, at Nahant, and will also spend some time with the Hon. Samuel Hooper at his estate.

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE, Miss Peabody, of Cambridge, and Miss Lydia Dix, of Boston, are the American corresponding members of the Ladies' International Correspondence Society, of which Her Highness the Princess Louis of Hesse is President.

THE Boston *Traveller* "imagines" Mark Twain, Bellow, Aimee and Lydia Thompson, who sailed in the same steamer last week, as the sole survivors of a shipwreck, on some desert island! We shrink from considering the consequences. The imagination that conceived the idea seems to us alone capable of completing the picture.

ONE of Lydia Thompson's blondes has recently been fortunate. She was known on the bills as Ida Harlan, but her real name was Ada Smith. On the 10th inst. she was married, at "the little church round the corner," to J. B. Matthews, son of the well known millionaire, Edward Matthews, and the happy pair sailed for Europe on the day of their marriage.

CAPTAIN HOWARD SCHUYLER, chief engineer and acting manager of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, has resigned his place on that road to accept the position of chief engineer and manager of the San Francisco and Northern Pacific Railroad of California. This is a narrow-gauge road, extending from San Francisco northward to Humboldt, two hundred and fifty miles. Captain Schuyler, who is one of the most energetic and promising of the young railway men of the West, is well known in Philadelphia. His many friends there will be pleased to learn of his promotion, although they will regret the loss of his valuable services to a road in which Philadelphia has so much interest and investment.

DR. KEYSER
ON
CONSUMPTION.

One of the most renowned Physicians in this city for the treatment of all Lung and Chronic diseases is Dr. Keyser, of Liberty street. He has devoted the best years of his life to the investigation and treatment of this class of maladies, and has an office fitted up in the rear of his Medicine Store, where patients will receive the best treatment that can be obtained for the cure of all such ailments. Dr. Keyser has demonstrated the truth beyond all cavil, that Consumption is a curable disease, as curable as any within the catalogue of human ills.

He can point with pride to persons who now walk our streets in the robustness of good health who at one time were wasting away under the sad influence of this fearful malady.

His plan of treatme t is, in the most part, peculiar to himself, is restorative and strengthening, and builds up the constitution by gradual but sure means.

Dr. Keyser's office is in the rear of his medicine store, 167 Liberty street. His illustrated treatise on consumption will be mailed free of charge to all who order it.

THOSE HANDSOME
New Styles of Puff Box's and Puffs, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Perfumes and Pomades are daily being received.
Farina Cologne, in quarts, pints and half pints—the finest in the market.
Large and fine assortment of Toilet Soaps, Lowe's English Brown Windsor, Elder Flower, Honey and Oatmeal, Hoffy Oat Palm and Palmetto, and all other kinds; Bazin's Wrapped Soaps and Perfumes of every description and variety.
Persons wishing any of the above articles will do well by calling at
JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.
Please call and examine our stock; you will find it the most complete establishment in the city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.
JAS. LITTELL. WM. H. MECHLING.
OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE.

Littell & Mechling,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD RYE WHISKY,
Foreign and Domestic
WINES AND LIQUORS,
237 Liberty
AND
244 Penn Streets,
PITTSBURGH PA.
LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Springfield Oak Sole;
100 Doz. French Calf Kip of the most approved Brands.
With a full assortment of all others and Shoemaker's stock wholesale and retail.

Window Glass
SAMUEL DUFF.....TERRENCE CAMPBELL,
WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTURERS. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from single lights to five thousand boxes on short notice. We select the best sheet Glass to fill orders cut in our warehouse. It will be to the advantage of all parties wanting Glass to give us a call before going elsewhere. Warehouse on the corner of Market street and First avenue.
fe8:n23-MTH-83 DUFF & CAMPBELL.

SEAMLESS KIDS,
IN SPLENDID SHADES,
BLACKS, BROWNS, SLATES, WHITES,
And a beautiful line of
OPERA SHADES,
In 1, 2 and 3 button and Marquise,
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 Fifth Avenue.

NEW GOODS.
A FULL LINE OF LINEN SUITS.
All the new styles in
Parasols, Dress Goods,
In great variety.
LACE CURTAINS and MARSAILLES QUILTS, just received.
H. J. LYNCH,
No. 96 Market Street.

JOHN F. STEWART.....ROBT. H. PATTERSON
ROBT. H. PATTERSON & CO.,
LIVERY, SALE AND
Commission Stables
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Caperton's Dining Rooms,
60 MARKET STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
Tables furnished with the best the market affords in its season. Meals from 6.30 A. M. to 12 o'clock P. M. my19-104

OPENING.
THURSDAY, May 29, 1873, a fine assortment of
SUMMER MILLINERY
FRENCH CHIPS in all styles. FEATHERS and FLOWERS.
MRS. M. CHRISTY,
my26-69 45 Ninth street.

FOR SALE IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE.
50 Boxes Western Reserve Cheese.
50 Bushels Choice Dried Peaches.
5,000 Bushels Oats.
For sale by HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO., Office Upstairs. 249 Liberty street.

DRY GOODS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Special Bargains!
At 6¼c. Striped Grenadines.
At 9½c. Fast Colored Prints, new and good styles.
At 11c. Wash Poplins, extra cheap.
At 6¼. Bleached Muslin.
At 18½c. Bleached Muslin, and extra quality for price.
At 8½c. Wide Toweling, all linen, very cheap.
Carpet Department.
STOCK FULL AND COMPLETE.
Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings.
Stools, Hassocks, Rugs, Mats.
Stair Rods, Window Shades, &c.
NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

DRY GOODS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.
HERNANIS, GRENADINES,
Poplins for Summer.
Wash Poplins, Japanese Poplins,
Silk Poplins.
Black Dress Silks, Colored Dress Silks,
Turquoise Silks.
Suits! Suits!! Suits!!!
A very large and complete line at low prices.
BOYS CASSIMERES AND CLOTH SUITS
WHITE GOODS
Of every Description, &c., &c.
Extra Bargains
In this Department, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny City, Pa

DRY GOODS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
NEW RIBBONS,
Plain, Watered, Gross Grain; all colors.
NEW FLOWERS,
New and Varied Lines.
Straw and Jet Ornaments, Handsome Goods, all prices and styles.
Ladies' and Misses' Hats.
Infants' Lace Bonnets.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,
From lowest to finest qualities.
Palm Leaf Fans, Japanese Fans,
New Dagger Fans, New Silk Fans, all colors.
MOSQUITO NETTINGS
Pink, Blue, Buff, Green and White.
Attractive Prices at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.
SUITS
SUITS
AT
BOGGS & BUHL'S.
Ladies' Suits at $8.50.
Ladies' Striped Suits at $5.00.
Ladies' White Suits.
Ladies' Braided Suits.
We opened to-day a choice lot of fine Ecru Linen Suits, handsomely braided, at $11.00; former price, $15.00.
LADIES' LINEN DUSTERS.
100 PIECES FINE
BLACK HERNANIS
Just opened, in 3-4 and 8-4, from 25 cents to $1.75.
CHOICE NEW
SEASONABLE DRESS GOODS
Lace Sacques and Dolmans.
Lace Point and Berthas.
Superior value in
BLACK ALPACAS
Black Silks, New Parasols and Silk Sun Umbrellas.
BOGGS & BUHL,
128 Federal Street,

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

FOR SALE,

City of Pittsburgh

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield street.

Shoe and Leather

BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, D. K. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN, RANKIN, C. C. MARKLE, J. H. BOZLAND, M. KENNEDY.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to

London. Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

FOR SALE,

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

Water Loan Bonds.

At Par and Interest,

Free from Taxation

Municipal and School Bonds,

Bearing Ten (10) per cent. Interest,

Payable semi-annually.

We have examined these Bonds carefully, and can recommend them as a safe and paying investment.

Permanent investors are advised to purchase these Bonds both as a protection against loss, their market and for greater convenience in collecting the interest.

Those who wish to reinvest Coupons and Dividends, and those who wish to increase their income from means already invested in other less profitable securities, will do well to examine the merits of the above Bonds.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1873.

There is nothing to record concerning our money market, beyond what has been daily stated for several days past. The market remained easy enough for hidebonded borrowers; and it is believed that the chances are favorable for a continuance of the present condition of affairs during most of the months of June, July and August. The amount of funds offering for loan or use is somewhat in excess of the demand, at from 9 to 12 per cent. for all grades, lenders having some difficulty in finding employment for all their surplus at current rates. Advices from all the Atlantic cities quote money in abundant supply. The Comptroller of Currency has called upon the National banks for a statement of their condition at the close of business on Friday, the 25th of April last. Local securities are without material change, from yesterday's quotations Real estate is becoming more active, although few heavy transactions are yet reported. Quite a number of announcements of sales soon to come off appear in our advertising columns.

George B. Hill & Co., Bankers, No. 58 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of Bonds and Stocks from the latest advices by telegrah.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday
Gold	113¾	113¾
U. S. 6ses—1881—coupons.	122¾	122
" 5-20—1862	116¾	116¾
" " 1865	116¾	116¾
" " 1865	118¾	118
" " 1865 new.	118¾	118¾
" " 1867.	121¾	121¾
" " 1868—coupons.	120¾	119¾
10-40s	112¾	112¾
10-40s—coupons.	114¾	114
Currency 6's.	116¾	116¾
New 5 per cents	117	116
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central.	100	100¾
Erie.	63¾	63¾
R. I.	92	92¾
C. C. & I. C.	29¾	30¾
St. Paul	34¾	34¾
" Pfd preferred	54¾	54¾
Michigan Southern.	90¾	90¾
Do. Central	103	103
Canton.	58	58
Rock Island.	107¾	108¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	97¾	97¾
Pacific Mail	42¾	44¾
Western Union Telegraph.	84¾	84¾
Ohio & Mississippi.	41¾	41¾
Union Pacific	29¾	27¾
Toledo & Wabash	67¾	68
Adams Express.	93¾	93¾
Fort Wayne	93¾	93
American Express	68¾	68
U. S. Express.	70¾	70¾
Harlem.	130¾	129¾
I. C.	115	112
A. & P. Preferred		23
Hannibal & St. Joseph		35
Chicago & Alton	103¾	103

Business at the Baltimore Stock Exchange is fairly easy. Railroad stocks were quiet and generally steady. Baltimore and Ohio closed at 97¾ @ 97¾, and Northern Central at 59@59. In railroad bonds the sales were $3,000 Marietta and Cincinnati first mortgage 7s at 103; $2,000 do. second mortgage 7s at 80; $5,000 do. third mortgage 7s at 57½; $1,000 Baltimore and Ohio 1880 6s at 97¾; $2,500 Orange and Alexandria Masses 7s at 81¾ cash, and $5,000 Virginia and Tennessee 6s at 39.

The Philadelphia money market is moderately active and easy, first-class borrowers' rates not varying perceptibly from those ruling during the last two weeks; six per cent. is the range on call; 7@8 per cent. on short time loans, with collaterals, and 9@10 per cent. for higher grades of commercial paper. The latter are offering quite freely in response to demands of more active trade.

In Boston there is but little borrowing between the banks now, and 6 per cent. is once more the standard rate among those institutions. The street rate for call loans is 6 per cent., but at that figure the supply exceeds the demand. Mercantile paper is unchanged, the prime grades still selling at 6@8 per cent. The banks now hold in lawful money $4,071,475.

The condition of the St. Louis money market continues comfortable, with the supply of loanable funds still quite large. Rates were steady at 6@10 per cent. 9 annum.

The most branches of business in Chicago there is a decided improvement, and in all departments a more hopeful feeling exists. The money market is steadily easing up and holders of strictly choice paper find ample accommodations at our leading moneyed institutions. Short-date paper is preferred, but a large amount running 60 days and over was not difficult to negotiate. Speculative and outside paper is shunned and forced on the streets. Rates of interest remain steady at 10@9 per cent. at the banks and at 12@10 per cent. at the brokers'. City deposits and country collections keep up well, and the flow of currency to the interior is fair.

NEW YORK, May 28, 1873.

Money was more active and easy at 7 per cent., and closer in the afternoon at 5@6. Sterling was dull and steady at 109¾@109¾ for sixty days and 109¾@109¾ for sight. Gold was quiet and steady at 113¾@113¾, with the bulk of the business at 113¾, closing at 113¾@113¾. Exports on one million for sixty days at 117½ sold for ½ per cent. Loan were 1@5 per cent for carrying, and flat for borrowing. Clearings $111,606,629. Treasury disbursements $57,000. Customs receipts $561,000. It is announced from Washington that the legal tenders reduction to $356,000,000. Governments are dull but strong. State bonds were more active than yesterday, but the chief business was again in Pacific Mail and Canton. Pacific Mail, which during the day were irregular, with wide fluctuations, and closed strong at a marked advance. Otherwise the fluctuations were unusually light, not over one per cent., the whole list closing firm at the best prices of the day. The result of the Pacific election shows the control of the institution to be in the hands of Vanderbilt. It is reported that Vanderbilt Commodore of its fleet, is to be President. Atlantic Mail was drawn out somewhat actively, and is reported in on a bad ex financially. The annual statement of the Union Pacific shows cash assets, including coal, other supplies, bills receivable, &c., of $4,724,487, that $2,624,957 has been paid on its mortgage bonding, leaving $2,099,530 to be added thereto; that the company holds $2,356,384 realestate, and consequently the total assets to be $6,455,914; the outstanding mortgage bonds $27,236,320; the outstanding masters bringing the total assets to $33,692,234, and the liabilities to $33,692,234. In 1872 shares were voted, and the capital, all for the present already voted ones. The chief fluctuations today were in Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Canton, Quicksilver, Western Union Telegraph, Wells, Fargo & Co., Adams Express, Ohio & Mississippi, Michigan Central, Illinois Central, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, Rock Island, Lake Shore, New York Central, Hudson River, Erie, Reading, Northwestern preferred, Toledo, Wabash, Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, Hartford & Erie, Boston, Hartford & Erie, Panama, Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred, Chicago & Alton preferred, Terre Haute, Delaware, Lackawanna, Western, Hartford & Erie, Panama, Bankers' Mills, Mariposa.

LONDON, May 28—5 P. M.—Consols for money 93¾, and for account 93¾. United States five-twenties of '65, 88¾; do '67, 90¾; 10-40s, 88¾; new 5s, 87; Erie Railway shares, 18¾; New York Central, 97¾.

PARIS, May 28.—Rentes 86f 85c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1873.

APPLES—Sales of green apples at $2.50@3 per barrel for common to fair, and $3.50 to $4 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—50@60c per gallon.

BEANS—In light supply, and in demand but prices are without quotable change, ranging from $2.50@3.25 per bushel, according to quality.

BUTTER—Commission men all agree in reporting an exceedingly hard market, and as there is no reason to hope for an early improvement, they are nearly all discouraging shipments. Quotations may be given at 8@13 for inferior to fair, and 15 to 18 for prime to choice.

CHEESE—The market is growing weaker under the influence of increased receipts, but prices are without quotable change, ranging from 11 to 14, as to quality.

COUNTRY HAY—Is less active, the hot weather having curtailed the demand, but stocks are light and prices remain unchanged.

DRIED APPLES—Quotable at 3@3½ for the car load, and 3½@4 additional for smaller lots.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches continue dull and nominal at 6@6½. Apples, 3½@4½c. Blackberries, 8@10.

EGGS—Dealers generally seem to be impressed with the belief that prices are not likely to go any lower for the present, but the supply is fully equal to the demand, and the arrivals continue liberal. Quotations may be fairly given at 14@15.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet and unchanged—it is devoid of a single new feature worthy of special notice. We continue to quote spring wheat at $5@5.50 for low grades, and winters at $5.75@8 for western, and $9.50 for city.

GRAIN—There is a fair local demand for all kinds of Grain, and the market is firm, although not as active as compared with yesterday, prices are not quotably higher. Winter wheat continues scarce, and sells readily within the range of our quotations of $1.80@1.85 for fair to prime red, and $1.90@2.05 for white. Oats steady, with a fair inquiry, and may be fairly quoted at 47@50. Shelled Corn is scarce, and as there is some inquiry for it, it is held firmly at 50@55 on track, and 60@65 from elevator. There is also considerable inquiry for Rye, and our market is almost bare; we advance our quotations to 80@85c. Barley is nominal at 85@90 for spring, and 90@$1 for fall, as to quality.

GROCERIES—There is a moderate degree of activity manifested in the grocery market; a very fair demand is reported for the leading staples, but there is still plenty of room for improvement. In regard to prices there is no change to note.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 5; Good to Prime, 22@23c. Java, fair 21@22½c. Old Government Java, 31c; Other Java, 26@28c. Mocha, 30@31c. Ordinary Mocha, 25c; loose, 27½c. Roasted Java, 33c.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 12½c. Granulated and Powdered, 11¾; Standard A, 10¾; B, 10¾; Ex. C, 10¾c; C, Yellow, 10¾; Circle C, 10¾. Refined syrups, 8@9c.

SYRUPS—White Drips, 65; other grades ranging from 60 to 40, as to quality.

TEAS—Imperial, 75@85c. Gunpowder, 85@$1. Young Hyson, 75@85c. Oolong, 75@85c. Japan, 75@85c. Hyson, 85@$1. Hyson Skin, 45@50c. Twankay, 60@65c. English Breakfast, 75@85c. Souchong, 75@85c.

SPICES—Pepper, 20c. Allspice, 18c. Cassia, 20c. Ginger, 18c. Cloves, 45c. Nutmegs, 90c@$1.

FISH—Mackerel, No. 1 shore, $8.50@9; No. 2 do, $7.50@8; No. 3 do, $6.50@7; No. 1 Bay, $7.50@8; No. 2 do, $6.50@7; No. 3 do, $5.50@6. Codfish, 5@6c. Herring, scaled, 15@20c; No. 1, $10@11 per barrel; No. 2, $8@9; No. 3, $6@7. Lake Trout, $5@5.50. Salmon, $16@17. White Fish, $5@5.50.

PROVISIONS—Hams, 14@15c. Shoulders, 9@10c. Breakfast Bacon, 13@14c. Dried Beef, 15@16c. Pickled Pork, $18@19 per barrel. Mess Pork, $17@18. Lard, 9@10c.

POTATOES—Quotable at 50@60c for the car load, and 75@80 for smaller lots.

SEEDS—There is little or nothing doing in either Clover or Timothy Seeds, as the season is now almost over. Flax Seed continues very scarce, and sells readily at $2.05@2.10 per bu.

RAGS—Quoted at 3¾@3¾c.

WHISKY—Highwines continue firm and tending upward; we now quote at 94@96.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1873.

Trade is more active, caused by a decreased supply and an increased demand, but there is no advance in prices; buyers are not holding back as obstinately as they did at this time last week, the diminished arrivals having satisfied them that there was no advance to be gained by so doing—some of them made a mistake last week by holding off too long, and it was not wise to attempt it again. The sales up until noon to-day footed up 891 head against 855 head during the same time last week, confirming what we have already stated that the market was more active, although prices are no higher, and it is not exhausted by any means; in addition to a falling off in the supply, the quality was not as good as it has been recently, the number of prime heavy cattle being comparatively light, although there was enough of all kinds to meet the demand;—there is not as much inquiry for heavy cattle, but it is worthy of notice that good 1,250 @1,300 steers will bring almost as much as 1,400@1,500 averages—quality is considered more important just now than weight, and quality being equal, the former sell more readily and at fully as good prices as the latter. There is again a very full attendance of transient buyers, and the regular eastern buyers, having discovered that the "outsiders" meant business, have also commenced to take hold—to-day, there were but few cattle in the pens unsold, and, as might be expected, there is a better feeling in consequence, besides the fact that the arrivals at Chicago are heavy, an attempt would no doubt have been made to put up prices slightly. Quotations may be given as follows: extra 1,400 steers, 6¾; prime at 6¾@6¾; 1,300, 6¾@6¾; 1,200, 6¾@6¾; from other lots at 5½@5¾. Stock cattle, 900@1,000 lbs, 5¾@5¾.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 2 cars prime 1,400 lb steers at 6¾; 1 car do at 6¾; 1 car do at 6¾; 1 car at 5.90; 2 cars coarse, 1,225 lbs. at 6; 3 cars good 1,225 lbs., 6.20; 1 car fair, 1,100 at 5¾.

Hedges, Huff & Co.—107 good, 1,100 Illinois steers, at 5.90@5.95, 1,150 lbs. at 5.80; 16, 1,200 lbs. at 6.15; 8, 1,050 lbs. 5¾; 23 and 9 do stockers at 4.20.

Ulery & Hamilton—sold 32 fair 1,094 lbs. at 5¾; 28 extra, 1,370 lbs. at 6¾.

Vortier & Co. brought 2 cars good 1,400 steers at 6.35; 1 do, 1,410 lbs. at 6.35; 2 do, 1,350 lbs. at 6.15. Same firm have some 30 cars going through from Chicago.

SHEEP.

The market opened hard this week at a decline of from 10 to 15c per cwt. as compared with last week, but when all the sales are footed up, it is considerably in excess of the demand, which is evident from the fact that at noon to-day there were some 10 or 12 sheep in the pens unsold, while the most of the buyers were reported as being full, as having bought about all they want this week. There were five cars to unload this afternoon, which would increase the supply very perceptibly, unless there is a very unexpected change for the better, we look for a stillfurther decline beforethe close of the week. Prime 90@100 lb sheep may be quoted at 5@5¾c. 85@90 lbs, 5.25@5.40; 75@80, 4¾@5. There was a bunch of very fine Washington Co. Penna. sheep averaging 106 lb. sold at 5.90, but this is an outside price except for something extra fine, similar to the bunch in question.

HOGS.

The hog market has not varied much this week, and, taking the eastern markets as a basis sellers have no reason to complain, as they have certainly obtaining all their stock is worth. Light hogs are selling quicker than heavy ones: Wm. Sloan sold 162@12 cars of Yorkers this forenoon at 5.20@5.25, and 2 or three cars of prime Philadelphia hogs at 5.35—the latter may be quoted at 5.35@5.75.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1873.

The crude market is moderately active and firm, but prices have undergone no quotable change; quoted all the way from $2.50@2.60, according to the "pipe line," equal to about 6¾@7 cents per gallon delivered here. Producers generally seem to think that they have the market pretty well under control, but consumers contend that present prices cannot be sustained, claiming that it is higher, relatively, than the product, and that, as it seems almost impossible to advance the latter, there must be a decline to far latter: however, the indications just now seem to be pointing in another and entirely different direction. Refined is quotable at 16@16¾ on cars here; 19@19¾ for May. Philadelphia delivery and 19¾@20 for first and last half of June.

Oil barrels in good demand and firm but not quotably higher; countries, $2.05; city make, $2.10 @2.15 for 9, and $2.25 for 10 hoops.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Begee, Loomis & Co. W. acct. Fisher Bro		148
Citizens' O W. acct. Tuck & M		771
Commercial O W., Stevenson		479
Crystal O W., Bushnell		692
Fairview O W. acct. Fisher Bro.		665
Model O W. acct. Bushnell		311
Peerless O W. acct., Stevenson		148
Tarr & Co W. acct. Steve nson		276
Oleopolis O W. acct. "		148
Riverside O W. acct. Steve nson		446
Sun O W. acct. McKelvy		89
Vesta O W acct "		468
Total		4,522

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	bbls.
Brewer M. & Co.	Waring, K. & Co.	200
Braun & Wagner	Waring, King & Co.	400
L. Irwin & Co.	Warden, King & Co.	214
Vesta Oil Works	Waring, King & Co.	905
Central Ref. Co.	J. P. Logan	721
Standard Oil Co.	Warden, Frew & Co.	415
Citizens' Oil Co.	Tack Bros.	800
Citizens' Oil R. Co	Chas. Pratt, N. Y.	50
Total		4,194

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Cotton in limited request at 19½c; sales of futures, 8,400 bales, as follows: May 18 9-16@18 5-16c; July 18 11-16@18 13-16c; August 18@18 1-16c; September 17¾c; October 17 3-16@17 5-16c; November 17@17 1-16c; December 16¾c. Flour heavy and lower; receipts 11,000 barrels; superfine western and state $5.70@6.25; common to fair extra western $6.30@6.75; good to choice do $6.80@7.25; white wheat extra $6.20@6.75; extra Ohio $6.80@7.25; St. Louis $6.80@7.25; Rye flour quiet at $4.75@5.00. Corn meal steady at $3.65. Wheat heavy, lower at 1@2c; receipts 19,000 bushels; moderate export demand; prime unchanged; No. 2 Chicago $1.08; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.09; winter red western $1.09@1.10; amber $1.10@1.11; white $1.11@1.12; No. 2 spring Chicago $1.03@1.04; white Michigan $1.10@1.11; No. 1 Red or and Mail unchanged. Corn scarce and firm; receipts 62,000 bushels; demand mixed western 63@64c; good to choice do 65@66c; high mixed and yellow western 65@66c. Oats quiet and uniform; mixed in store 60@61c; white western 62@63c. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats firm; middles quiet; long clear 6¾@6¾c. Lard steady; western 9¾@9¾c. Pork firm. Hops dull at 2@45c for 1872. Lousiana sugar steady at 8¾@8¾c. Orleans 8¾@9¾c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice quiet and firm at 6@7½c. Coffee dull and unchanged. Rosin quiet at $2.50@2.60. Turpentine dull at 41½@42c. Petroleum quiet; crude 9½c; refined 20½@20¾c. Tallow quiet at 8c. Pork active, and firm; new mess $16.75@17, new prime $13.50@14. Cut meats steady; shoulders 6¾@6¾c; hams quiet; sales short clear 9@9¾c. Middles quiet; long clear 6¾@6¾c; short do 8@8¾c. Lard quiet and firmer; prime steam 9¾@9¾c; refined 9¾@9¾c. Butter quiet and weak; Ohio 11@16c; Illinois 15@16c. Cheese firm at 6@8½c.

Metals.—Manufactured copper steady; ingot lake 33½@34c; Baltimore $31.00. Pig Iron very dull; Scotch $47@53; American $40@45; at delivery $45@50. Steel dull and quiet at $100@17. Nails quiet; cut $4.75@5; clinch 6@6½c.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—Quiet and unchanged at 18c for middlings. Flour quiet and weak; superfine $4.25@4.50; extra spring $5.00@5.75; double extra winter $6.00@6.50; family $6.75@7.00; choice $7.25@7.50. Wheat dull and prices drooping; No. 2 red winter $1.40; No. 3 do $1.30; No. 4 do $1.20; No. 2 spring unredeemed; fall and winter $1.40@1.41; No. 3 do $1.30@1.31; No. 4 do $1.20@1.21; No. 2 Chicago $1.07@1.08; No. 3 do $1.00@1.01; rejected $1.02. Corn in fair demand but at lower prices; No. 2 mixed 38¾@39c; No. 2 white 39@39½c; August; rejected 38¾@39c. Oats quiet, but firm at 34@34½c for No. 2 mixed; No. 2 white 36@36½c. Rye steady with a moderate demand; No. 2 at 80c. Barley nominal. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork nominal. Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulders 5¾@6c; clear rib sides 6¾@6¾c; clear do 7@7¼c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 6¾@7c; clear rib sides 9¾@9¾c; clear 10¼@10½c. Hams in fair demand at 12@13c. Lard dull; tierces 9¾@9¾c; kegs 10@10½c; good to choice 10¼@10½c. Whisky firm at 93c.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—Cotton dull and prices drooping; middling 18½c. Flour quiet at $7.65@8. Wheat quiet at $1.04@1.05. Corn quiet at 53@54c. Rye nominal. Oats quiet at 35@36c. Barley nominal. Groceries unchanged. Pork steady with a moderate demand; new mess $16.50@16.75. Lard quiet and firm; steam 9¼@9¾c; kettle 9¾@10c. Bulk meats quiet and firm; shoulders 6¼@6¾c; long clear 7¼@7¾c; clear rib sides 8¼@8¾c; clear sides 8¾@9c. Bacon steady with a moderate demand; shoulders 6¾c; clear rib sides 10¼c; clear sides 10¾c.

MEMPHIS, May 28.—Cotton dull but unchanged; good ordinary at 14½c. Receipts 28 bales; shipments 28 bales; stock 28,128 bales. Flour quiet and weak at $5.00@5.50. Corn dull at 50@52½c. Oats dull and prices drooping at 37@38c. Hay firm at $24@25. Bran firm at $1.00@1.05. Provisions dull and nominal; demand and firm; Pork 15 to 16 @ 65. Bacon: only shoulders quoted at 6½c; clear rib sides 9½c; clear sides 10½c. Lard dull but unchanged. Mess pork dull and nominal.

MILWAUKEE, May 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active with a moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1.07½; No 2 do $1.03½. Corn dull and prices nominal; No 2 at 39c. Oats quiet and prices are a shade lower; No 1 at 36c. Barley at sely with a moderate demand; No 2 spring at 68c. Freights to Buffalo $6.00; to Oswego $12.75.

TOLEDO, May 28.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat active and firm; No 2 red winter cash $1.07½; white Wabash $1.07½; red $1.06½; new red $1.02½; amber $1.07½; No 2 do $1.06½; No 3 do $1.02½; rejected $1.00; No 2 white cut mill and prices dropping; No 2 red winter $1.06

HOME NEWS.

Alleged Felonious Assault.

On Monday evening James Snyder and Chas. Hunter had a quarrel in Millvale borough, which afterwards came to blows, and it is alleged by Snyder that Hunter hit him over the head with an iron bar, inflicting an ugly gash and rendering him insensible. An information for felonious assault and battery was yesterday made by him before Alderman Reno, of the Eighth ward, Allegheny, and a warrant issued.

Fall from a Scaffold.

Yesterday morning a painter employed on the residence of Mr. Braden, on North avenue, near Esplanade street, Allegheny, while at work on a scaffold, painting the cornice, slipped and fell. In his fall he caught the railing of the balcony, but released his hold and fell to the ground below, striking on his head in a flower bed, and rendering him insensible. A doctor was summoned and restoratives applied, after which he was removed to his home.

Stephen Payne Released.

Yesterday afternoon Stephen Payne, who is charged with dealing extensively in counterfeit money, was released from jail upon giving bail in the sum of $20,000. Payne, it will be remembered, was arrested in Philadelphia some time since and brought to this city, where he has since found a home with Warden Smith. Great efforts were made to secure his release, but the District Attorney refused to accept any bail outside of the district, and this was not obtained until yesterday afternoon, when a friend from Bedford county furnished the required security. Payne left immediately for his Philadelphia home.

A Fight with Stones Among Boys on Troy Hill, a Woman Injured by One of the Missiles.

Yesterday Mr. Stephen Baeter, rector of the Catholic Cemetery on Troy Hill, Allegheny, made an information before Alderman Arent, charging five boys, named Robert Williams, Herman Silvereizer, Henry and Wm. Erdenreich and Conrad Kintbing, with assault and battery. He alleges that these boys engaged in a fight with stones among themselves on Sunday last, near the cemetery, and that one of the missiles struck his wife under the eye, injuring her in such a manner that she is confined to her bed, and is in danger of losing the sight of that eye from the injury received. Warrants were issued for their arrest.

Prize Packages Forbidden.

It will be grateful intelligence to travelers upon the Pennsylvania railroad that the general manager of that line has forbidden the sale of prize packages and gift confectionary on the cars of the company by the news agents. The example thus set should be followed by the officers of all the other railroads in the country. The prize package business is a nuisance, and, in a small way, a systematic swindle. No purchaser gets the worth of his money or anything like it, and it is continual offence to passengers who do not care to make such pecuniary ventures to have greasy and sticky parcels of candy thrown into their laps a dozen times during a short journey by persistent and vociferous venders. Perhaps there are persons upon every train who have a desire to make purchases of this description, but the number of these is necessarily small, and it is entirely absurd that the large majority should suffer such an annoyance for the sake of accommodating them.

Y. M. C. A.

Union Meeting

The union meeting of the different churches was held last night as Christ M. E. church. The room was well filled and the meeting was an interesting and impressive one.

H. K. Porter presided over the meeting. Addresses were made on "Christian Effort"—the subject announced for the meeting—by Rev. Mr. Vernon, W. K. Jennings and H. K. Porter, of this city, Rev. Capt. Ritwed, of Milwaukee, and H. T. Miller, of Cleveland, all urging on the importance of earnest, united effort among the Christian young men of the city.

During the evening Mr. Miller sang two or three of his well-known songs, which added greatly to the interest of the meeting.

THE CORONER'S WORK.

The Inquests Yesterday—Re-opening of the Phillips Drowning Case—Death from Intemperance.

Coroner West yesterday re-opened the inquest in the case of Henry D. Phillips, who was found drowned in Chartiers Creek on Monday morning last. Nothing new was elicited except that the deceased was with a fishing party of four young men and imbibed freely and got intoxicated. It is supposed that he laid down on the bank of the creek and fell asleep, and in that condition rolled into the water. The jury rendered a verdict of intoxicated condition, to help himself, and was drowned. A verdict of "accidental drowning" was rendered.

The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of George Sohn, who had died very suddenly at his boarding house, corner of Thirty-sixth and Butler streets, Seventeenth ward. It appears that the deceased, in parties been drinking very hard of late, and had been discharged about two weeks ago for that cause. Since then he has kept continually under the influence of liquor. A verdict of "death from intemperance" was rendered. The deceased was twenty-four years of age, and a native of Germany. He was a single man.

COAL EXCHANGE MEETING.

Business Transacted Yesterday—The Smithfield Street Bridge—Resolutions.

The Coal Exchange met yesterday morning at the office of Thos. Prowott on Water street. A communication received by the President from the Secretary of State, in relation to a bill passed at the last session of the Legislature, granting a charter to build a bridge over the Ohio River, from Woods Run to McKee's Rocks, and asking his opinion in regard to the same was submitted. The President was instructed to confer with the Secretary of State in regard to the bill. Mr. J. C. Risher submitted a written opinion of John C. Boston, Esq., in regard to the legality of the Smithfield street bridge. The opinion was to the effect that the ownership of the bridge by the city under the State Legislature was illegal, as it conflicted with the laws lately enacted by Congress, restricting the height and width of piers. A committee was appointed to wait on the Directors of the bridge, and learn what they intend to do in relation to altering it. A committee was appointed to make assessments on all coal and river interests, to defray the expenses of the exchange in the discharge of its duties. Resolutions were adopted insisting on the speedy completion of the dam left of Bunnot's Island, and expressing confidence in Col. Wm. E. Merrill.

THE TORPEDO EXPLODER.

Another Attachment Asked for by Colonel Roberts Against Alexander Hamar.

An argument was heard yesterday in the U. S. Circuit Court on an application for a rule against Alexander Hamar, to show cause why an attachment should not be issued against him for contempt. Hamar, it will be remembered, was twice adjudged guilty of contempt of court in refusing to obey a decree enjoining him from exploding torpedoes in the oil wells, and thus infringing upon the patent of Col. E. A. L. Roberts. For the last offence he was sentenced to jail, but after his release on the 5th, 6th and 7th of May it is alleged that he again engaged in the business of exploding torpedoes. When the case came up for argument the respondent's attorneys filed an answer in which Hamar admitted that he had exploded torpedoes on the day named, but claimed that the torpedoes used were constructed in pursuance of letters patent granted to him on April 15, 1873, and which in no way infringed upon the letters patent previously granted to Roberts, and that he denied that he had disregarded the order of court, but claimed that in all things he had endeavored to faithfully and honestly obey the mandates of the Court. He further averred that he had given notice that he intended to discharge the torpedoes to the counsel of Col. Roberts. After the reading of the petition for attachment, the affidavits in support of it and the defendant's answer, the argument was postponed until this morning.

THE PENITENTIARY.

Meeting of the Commission To-day—Speculations Concerning the Matter.

This morning the Commission appointed by the Legislature at its last session to look into the matter of the removal of the Western Penitentiary, will hold a meeting at City Hall, Allegheny, for the purpose of organizing and preparing for their duties. The names of the gentlemen composing the commission we published a few days ago. They are merely authorized to ascertain the probable cost of the removal, the best site for a new building, whether the removal in any event is expedient, and the kind of a new institution that should be erected in case a removal is decided upon.

The movement for the removal commenced some years ago, and has since been gaining strength for several reasons. Chief among these is the fact that the people of Allegheny are rather desirous that such an obstruction to their Park should be taken away as soon as possible. Then it is destired by the Board of Inspectors generally, who have daily demonstrations of the insufficiency of the present building to accommodate the convicts. Already it is very much crowded, and prison discipline is thereby very much interfered with—if not rendered almost impossible. It is argued that the prison in less than five years will have to be made larger, but in its present location this is impossible. The Prison Inspectors, too, all being in full sympathy with the advance of humanitarian ideas, believe that a different system than that now in force, ought to be adopted—their desire being to adopt the congregated system, which is with the present contracted building, rendered impossible. These are reasons which weigh very heavily against the institution, and will, in the end, lead to its removal, if that is not immediately decided upon.

There was a talk at one time of having the Penitentiary removed and a building for the Western University put in its place, but that is not within the province of the Commission as has been erroneously supposed. The only question with them is the removal, and after that the city of Allegheny, which owns the site, will settle as to how it shall be occupied.

The cost of the removal and the erection of a new prison has been variously estimated at from one to two millions dollars—all depending on the character of the new house. Already sites have been offered at Monongahela City, New Castle, Connellsville, and other rural towns, with others to hear from.

Letters Held for Postage.—H. Work Hast, Pomeroy, Ohio, 3c; Lyman Hall, Marietta, O., 3c; Jos. P. Smith, Hillsdale, Mich., 1c; E. S. Farnsi & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 3; Jas. W. Miller, Baltimore, Md., 3c; Mrs. Mary Burns, Baltimore, Md., 3c; Mrs. H. Tobias, Cincinnati, O., 3c; John S. Filtzmon, Leibigton, Pa., 3c; John Duggan, Connellsville, Pa., 3c.

BREVITIES.

----Elm street repaving is completed.

----Local politics are looming up lively.

----The new Diamond sewer will be finished this week.

----Memorial Day will be generally observed in this city to-morrow.

----An exhibition will be held in the Common Schools of Bellevue next Tuesday.

----A grand promenade concert and social will be given by the Great Western Band at City Hall to-morrow evening.

----David Powell will reminiate on the qualities of "chestnine" for the next sixty days at Claremont. It is Allegheny City that sends him there.

----The lowering of the grade of the Pennsylvania Railroad within the city limits, so as to allow viaducts and bridges to be built across it at the street, will be finished this week.

----On Sunday evening last the house of Thomas Collins, constable of Hydetown, Crawford county, was entirely destroyed by fire. The house was valued at fifteen hundred dollars.

----Two horses attached to express wagons ran away yesterday in Allegheny City, on Federal street, just above Stockton avenue, and demolished both the vehicles. No one injured.

----The application of Lydia Grant for a divorce from her husband, Wm. Grant, on the ground of abuse and improper conduct, was refused yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas.

----Before Alderman Taylor Robert Frazier has been brought and held. He is charged with the larceny of a watch from George Sproul. The watch was valued at one hundred and ten dollars.

----It is said that an accident occurred yesterday at Millvale, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, to which a number of freight cars were damaged, but nothing definite could be ascertained in relation to it.

----Yesterday J. H. Maloy was brought to the city from McKeesport, by officer Smith, who had arrested him in the streets of the borough on complaint of his being insane. Maloy was sent to Dixmont by the Court.

----The G. A. R. ask the citizens of the East End for donations of flowers for use on Memorial Day. Contributions should be left at the G. A. R. hall, in Bown's building, on Penn avenue, this evening or to-morrow morning.

----The boat race between Coulter and Scharff not coming off until the 2d of August, the latter has challenged Brown, of Halifax, to a contest in the meantime, offering to give or take expenses and row on neutral waters, or go to Halifax.

----Those of our readers who may desire to have the GAZETTE mailed to their address, out of town, during the Summer months, can be accommodated by leaving their names at our office, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

----Elijah Harris, a colored man, has made an information before Alderman D. L. Smith, Allegheny, charging Mr. Christ Hoch with an assault and battery. He alleges that the defendant struck him in the face. A warrant was issued.

----Yesterday Elizabeth Snyder lodged an information before Mayor Blackmore, charging Chas. Turner, a colored man, with the larceny of a silk dress valued at $35. The accused was arrested on board the steamboat Mollie Ebert, and held for a hearing this morning.

----A very severe accident occurred yesterday in Ihmsen's glass factory in Birmingham. A lad named Holtzer was standing near one of the furnaces, when a quantity of molten glass was spilled upon his leg, running down and filling his shoe. He was taken home and medical aid sent for.

----The Evans & Burtis well, on the Lamb Farm, Oclave District, struck oil on Tuesday morning, and on Thursday had over one hundred derrick. The gas caught from the fire in the forge, and the rig and engine house were entirely consumed. Loss about $1,500. It promises to be a good producing well.

----The new book rooms of the Methodist Church, 96 Fifth avenue, including the offices of the *Methodist Recorder* and the *Sunday School*, will be opened to visitors this evening. Members and friends of the church are especially invited to turn in. There will be interesting exercises in the church adjoining during the evening.

----To-morrow morning the military procession and review will take place. The troops will assemble on Water street, with the right resting on Smithfield street, and at half-past nine o'clock a beautiful stand of colors from the State will be presented to the Fourteenth Regiment. After review and parade the Division will be dismissed.

----A man from the country visited Titusville the other night, and got very rudely kicked out of bed quite late, through mistake, and very unceremoniously withal. He and his wife were visiting his wife's sister, and the hostess gave to her guests the bed usually occupied by her and her husband. Hubby came home at quite a late hour, and being steamed up considerably, proceeded to retire to his virtuous couch, and behold! a man was there. Without for her ceremony the man was ousted as above indicated. When the mistake was discovered the necessary explanations were made and the brothers-in-law made the matter satisfactory.

----There is to be a change of superintendency of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway. Mr. J. D. Barton has resigned and is to be succeeded by Mr. O'Brien. The latter has been Chief Engineer of the road. Arrangements have been made to narrow guage both the track of the Atlantic & Great Western and the line of four feet nine and one-fourth inches. The same superintendent who reduced the narrow guage of the Baltimore & Ohio, is now in Meadville and has commenced his preparations. It is expected to have everything completed for the changes on the first day of August next. The guage of the Franklin Branch of the Atlantic & Great Western is to be first changed so as to sort of post up the boys how to do it.

TWICE MARRIED.

Arrest of One of Fayette County's Gay Lothario's on a Charge of Bigamy—An Interesting Little Story.

Yesterday forenoon a dispatch was received at the Mayor's office from Thos. Hadden, of Uniontown, Pa., asking the arrest of a man named Samuel A. Clarke, who, it was alleged, had jumped his bail there and would arrive here on the forenoon train on the Connellsville railroad. He was described in the telegram as being about twenty-five years of age, six feet six inches tall, and wearing chin whiskers. The charge against him is bigamy. Detectives Wilmot and Fender, immediately upon the receipt of the dispatch, went to the depot and arrested their man as soon as he stepped off the train. He submitted to the arrest without any remonstrance, although expressing the greatest astonishment at being taken into custody. Mr. Hadden was telegraphed to that Clarke had been apprehended, and that officers would be had sent an officer to bring him to Uniontown. Clarke was in the meantime committed to the central station house to await the arrival of the constable, who reached here last night, and who will leave with his prisoner this morning. It appears that over a year ago Clark got into some difficulty in Uniontown with a young lady named Miss Annie E. Moore. They took a trip together, and by some means or other secured by Alderman McMasters. They returned to Uniontown, and from all appearances, the relationship between them was no more intimate than before their tour together. No one in that quiet old borough knew that they had plighted faith at the altar of Hymen. A year glided by, and Clarke no doubt thinking that his wife could not prove that they had been wedded, last week concluded to take unto himself another wife, and accordingly on the 20th instant he was again married, and this time to Miss Sallie Craig, who however was ignorant of the deception he was practicing on her. Although Clarke may have destroyed the certificate of his marriage with Miss Moore, all record of the transaction is not lost, for in the registration department of the Board of Health of this city, is recorded, the union of Samuel A. Clarke and Uniontown, Pa., to Miss Annie E. Moore, of the same place, the ceremony being performed by Alderman McMasters, on the 16th of May, 1872. Clarke, in company with Detective Wilmot and officer Fender, left for Uniontown on the 4:30 P. M. train yesterday afternoon, and when the prisoner found his wedding there, in black and white, he was astonished almost beyond measure, dropping the expression "well, I guess my cake is dough." He is a saddler and harness maker by trade and drives a thriving business in Uniontown. He says that he did not leave with the intention of jumping his bail but came home to attend to some business and proposed returning home on the afternoon train. It was only on Tuesday that he was arrested in Uniontown on a charge of bigamy, and held in $1,000 bail for his further appearance. He is not by any means what would be called a man of prepossessing appearance, but he has been successful in ruining two girls who have always borne the best reputations and who belong to the most respectable families of Fayette county.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The equestrian drama of "Mazeppa" with Miss Kate Fisher as the leading star, is drawing full houses. The secret of the runs to the doors of the theatre, by Miss Fisher as she is lashed to her bare-backed steed is something wonderful, and raises the enthusiasm of the audience to an immense degree. An extra matinee will be given to-morrow of "Mazeppa." The same bill to-night. On Monday the attendees of the theatre receive a benefit, when "Damon and Pythias" will be presented with the strongest caste of the season, including Messrs. Forsberg, Gotthold and other noted actors.

LIBRARY HALL.—Simmons and Slocum's minstrels gave an excellent bill last evening. The star company that these gentlemen have gathered together is one of the largest and most complete, as well as one of the most perfect organizations of its kind ever brought to this city. The quartette is strong and effective, while their end men and other performers are each one a host within themselves. A choice programme will be given this evening.

Election of Secretary.

Yesterday the Board of Directors of the German Insurance Company, at their meeting held an election for Secretary, which resulted in favor of Mr. Robert Abel, who is so well known in the business community from his connection with the Fifth Avenue Bank. Mr. Abel is possessed of business qualifications of a high order, and a business experience of years, that especially fits him for the performance of the duties of his new position. He was four years engaged at the bank, and the same success that marked his career there will no doubt mark him in his new department.

The "German" is an insurance company that is entitle to the confidence and patronage of all who have goods or property to insure. It is managed by a Board of Directors, careful business men, and "men of their word" on 'Change. Under their supervision it is hard to see why unlimited success will not follow the institution. It is a safe insurance company and worthy of commendation.

Dodds & Caskey,

Monumental Granite Works, corner Penn and Thirty-second streets.

H. Thane Miller, of Cincinnati, the well known Christian worker teaches the noon meeting this day at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. Meeting commences at 12 o'clock.

Cocoa Nut Caramels,

At Kinder Blair's, 62 Fifth avenue.

Dodds & Caskey,

Monumental Granite Works, corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second street.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The President Judgeship.

There can be no question but that the most important office to be filled at the next election is that of President Judge of the District Court. Other offices bear their own relative importance, and in so far as possible should be filled only by the best men, but this is pre-eminently one that overshadows them all. A pure judiciary is a matter in which all the people—the highest as well as the lowest in the State—are directly interested, and in the selection of an occupant for the bench, no question of partisan politics or of prejudice should be allowed to interfere with the election of that man only who is in every way worthy to wear the ermine. Perhaps this is not always so grave a consideration by the people, but in Allegheny county we have heretofore been singularly fortunate, and now that the people are to be again called upon to decide, we sincerely hope—and this hope express the earnest wish of every man who regards the interests of justice—that our nineteen honorable record will be maintained. And that that record will be maintained we have most gratifying and abundant proof in the spontaneous action of the people of both political persuasions, who, irrespective of party ties, have united in the effort to have the present incumbent of the position, the Hon. Moses Hampton, continue to administer the law.

There are few of the people of Allegheny county who have paid any attention to public affairs within the last quarter of a century, who have not heard of and learned to admire Judge Hampton. Less than one year ago he who ever wore the ermine has been more deserving of that which he has so universally won—the loving confidence of the people; and it must be indeed a rare gratification to him, as it would be to any man, that a close of a long term of service in one of the most arduous, delicate and responsible positions to which any man can be called, his retirement has been so widely regretted, and the determination become so generally settled, to keep him in the place he has so ably filled. Such a spontaneous tribute as that could not be resisted, and in yielding to the people's demands, the recipient of the honor but gave a fresh evidence of his desire not for unmerited praise, but of his devotion to the interests of the people.

Judge Hampton has been on the bench for the past twenty years, and it would be exceeding interesting, if it were within our scope at the present time, to recall, in detail, the marvelous changes that have occurred in that generation—changes which have effected the laws of the country and the judiciary in just the same ratio as they have affected the people, and in the twenty years the President Judge has had no easy task to keep abreast of new ideas in jurisprudence, but well has he fulfilled that duty, and the record of few members of the Judiciary in the Union would show so fair a face as that of the honored gentleman whom the good will of the people has again placed in honor at the next election. As a lawyer, before his elevation to the Bench, Judge Hampton was regarded as eminently honest, hard thorough and safe, and as a Judge he has in no way fallen beneath the expectation of those by whom he was promoted. We do not accord him more than due praise in saying that as a Judge he was pre-eminently impartial, and that is an important quality of the judiciary their application, he has always held the highest place, and was regarded among those fitted to know, as a jurist, whose decisions were entitled to every consideration. If any evidence of his fitness as a judge can be required, an accident experience in the position were needed, what could be more convincing than the appeal from his associates of the legal fraternity, in support of which appears as a candidate for renomination.

Aside from the fact of his peculiar legal qualifications for the position, and the fact that we have now the advantage of securing the ripe fruits of his twenty years of judicial training, Judge Hampton possesses that other eminent important requisite, a private character without reproach. In these days of off-hand corruption—a corruption that has even crept into the judiciary elsewhere and has exerted its baleful influence, inflicting incalculable injuries upon the rights of the people, it is a fact infinitely pleasant to record, that within reach of no one to whose whole character corruption sticks, can him to be above such influences—one who regards his official honor and private character dearer than aught else. It is well—highly important to have men highly trained in the law before on the bench, but that training is but a curse unless united to that which is more important than legal form, and more righteous, than statutes, the moral character of the man. Do we need in these days of Barnards and Sharmans and that coterie who who have disgraced the name of the American Judiciary, so long as such men as Judge Hampton are to be voted to the people, and people but do their duty, there need be no fear of a repetition of such offenses.

Judge Hampton thus comes before the people on the merits of the record which he has made within the past twenty years—rather we should say he comes not of his own motion, but yielding to the expressed wishes of those who know, and knowing him, learned to hold him in high est esteem. That he will be called upon to do the future, if the people so will, is as sure as that he *has* done so in the past, and that the interests of the people will be always safe with him is as sure as that there is anything good in humanity. The people thus have the opportunity of securing for another term of the President Judgship of the District Court one whose learning, whose culture, whose legal ability, and character, all pre-eminently fit him for the position, and it is theirs to say whether the Bench shall be ornamented with such a judicial officer.

The Prothonotaryship

As the day for the primary election approaches the political canvass that has been so lively recently, becomes even more animated, and the friends of the various candidates are making strenuous exertions in behalf of their favorites. Especially is this the case in regard to one particular office—that of Prothonotary, and if we are to judge of the strength of any candidate by the warm hearted espousal of his friends we would be inclined to believe that Mr. Swissheim is the man. Kennedy, for it has rarely happened that any man has been so thoroughly or so enthusiastically endorsed. Strong, however, as this endorsement is in the case of the gentleman who is the recipient of it, there certainly has been no mistake for there are few men who are more deserving, either on account of private worth or public merit than Mr. Kennedy has been raised in Pittsburgh, and his record here is so well known that it is not strange when he asks for office for the first time after leading his help to others in times past—that he should receive such a hearty and cordial response. The singular fact, too, that he is so strongly supported by those who know him best—his brother lawyers, his former comrades in the field, stating that he might escape the notice of the casual observer, but is a significant fact that speaks more in his praise that volumes of puffery. If those who have been his daily associates think him fitted for the office, no one else can longer cannot but admit that he must have merits.

Mr. Kennedy's claims for favor, however, do not rest alone on the fact that he is so well thought of by those who know him so well, but he has the other support of a public career that does him every honor. His life, as known to the public, embraces a soldier's hardships and a soldier's triumphs; a civilian's discharge of duty that was never spoken of except in terms of praise—in the very office to the full control of which he now aspires; the record of a lawyer who has won the esteem of the Courts and his fellow members of the bar, and last, a consistent, faithful, energetic support of the Republican party's principles, and years of devotion to arduous work for the party's success. Certainly these are claims which should not be lightly overlooked. No reasonable man could ask a better record. No opp sing candidate can make such a showing; even his opponents admit all this merit, and if the voters would call men to fill the offices within their gift, they ought to, as they undoubtedly will, so express themselves by making a choice of Mr. Kennedy.

Mr. Swissheim Not a "Politician" but a Fit Man for Prothonotary.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

We have listened to the flourishing of trumpets by the friends of the various candidates for Prothonotary, and refrained from saying anything until we had heard all that was to be put forward in favor of each of them. We still think, as we thought in the beginning, that Mr. Wm. Swissheim is the man for the place. Everything that has been said in favor of the others touches him closer than any of them.

He is the one eminently proper man for the place. Has a more perfect knowledge of the workings of the office than any of them, and is a gentleman of intelligence and education. He has been a life-long worker in the Whig and Republican parties, and has a reputation for honesty and integrity among those who know him second to none in the country.

It is usual for each party to claim the lawyers, and may seem strange to some people, but it is because the lawyers are better informed than about that office than other folk who have less business there. We have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Swissheim has more warm friends among the lawyers than either of the other candidates. He is the stand-by of the office, and has been for years, and the only objection we have heard against him is that he is not a politician, or in other words is not a man who lives by politics. Politics, as the science of government, he understands thoroughly, but politics in its corrupted meaning, "how to get office," he is deficient in.

He is just such a man as would do credit to and reflect honor on any county as its official. Besides this he has grown gray as a clerk in the office to which he aspires, and if the people believe in civil service reform they should begin at home.

This is the first time Mr. Swissheim has sought office, and his natural bashfulness would have kept him back this time only for the solicitations of his friends. He has no lucrative profession to fall back on like the others, but if his friends are not greatly mistaken he, instead of being distanced in the race, will come out the winner.

It won't do to take odds against him anyhow.

HIS FRIENDS.

An Unexceptionable Candidate—Mr. A. C. Hays.

In the selection of men for the Legislature, it is generally, and very justly conceded, that every district should have its representative, so that all sections of the county may be fairly represented. But even this excellent rule might be, and ought to be, suspended in a case where a bad man was put up, and for that reason the voters generally endeavor to bring out their best candidate. This year, in one district—the South Side—they have been peculiarly fortunate in this respect, having secured, after considerable solicitation, Mr. A. C. Hays, of the Twenty-ninth ward, as their man.

Mr. Hays at present is a member of Council and is justly recognized as one of the most faithful and energetic members of that body,—by faithful is meant an honest, conscientious discharge of every duty which devolves upon him in that capacity. His record as a Councilman thus far has been pre-eminently straight-forward and upright, and on all questions affecting municipal interests he has been found up to the work. It was this evidence of fitness that attracted particular attention to him and induced South Side voters to urge his acceptance of a place on the ticket to represent them in the Legislature. They had known him previously as a prosperous, energetic, and high-toned business man, and having again proved his worth in public position, naturally looked upon him as their strongest candidate.

Mr. Hays is comparatively a young man but has been for years closely identified with the business interests of the South Side and with the people in that section, so that coming right out of the ranks he would make a most excellent representative. He has also the advantage of being acquainted with public men, and with them wields an influence that could not be obtained by any novice. He has always been consistent as a Republican, and has given both of his time and of his means to the cause, when no thought of office ever entered his mind. His nomination would be a proper tribute to a most worthy gentleman, and one that would reflect credit upon the party and add strength to the ticket.

"The Coroner's Office."

Blackstone, in the first volume of his Commentaries, speaking of the office of Coroner, says: "It was enacted in the reign of Edward First that none but lawful and discreet knights should be chosen to the office of Coroner. Now, indeed," continues he, "through the culpable neglect of gentlemen of intelligence, this office has been suffered to fall into disrepute and into low hands." How aptly the last sentences apply to our own times. In our office we have no necessity of such importance as to require an enactment that none but lawful and discreet knights should be chosen, is it now any less important, or does it now require any less degree of capacity and learning to discharge its duties? The office and power of Coroner are either judicial or ministerial, but principally judicial, and coniist first, in inquiring when any person is slain or dies suddenly, or in prison, concerning the manner of his death. If any be found guilty of murder or other homicide, he is to commit them to prison for further trial. The ministerial office of Coroner is only as the Sheriff's substitute.

We have seen that the judicial duties of the Coroner are of the highest order of importance. Allegheny county has been for years disgraced by the manner in which the office has been managed, and we are now called upon to nominate a candidate to the office for the next three years. It is fun time for the people to institute a reform. Now, how is this to be done?

There are now three candidates for the office, specially before the people. One, a physician, the other two from other walks of life. The question is which of these three, from training and education, would be most likely to possess the necessary qualifications for an intelligent performance of the duties of the office? Can it be doubted that a physician, educated in a knowledge of the causes which produce death, constantly brought into contact with death and the laws governing it, and in the habit of making to conduct investigations into the causes which have produced death? In case of death by poison, how necessary it is to have the examination conducted under the supervision of one who understands the operation and method of the poison and its symptoms and effect. In the trial in a court by Court and examination of witnesses in which under the direction of a judge learned in the law and in the application of the same to the evidence in the cause. Way not apply the same rule to investigations before a Coroner? In the examination conducted under the direction of one who is able to apply the evidence to the subject of the investigation. The late case of the murder of Lizzie Aiess, furnishes a striking example of the necessity of having companies an investigation by one ignorant of the laws of life and disease. Then after a long inquest the body was interred. After some days it was necessary to resurrect the body, and a post mortem examination by Physicians. It is obvious to any one that the truest time for a post mortem examination is, immediately after death. After decomposition has set in, much of the evidence is destroyed, and had the man had had a Physician for Coroner, he would at once have made the necessary examination and might have made discoveries which would have led to the conviction of the mystery of her death.

Another reason for the election of a Physician to the office, although not of equal importance, yet highly important to tax payers is this: During the year 1872, according to the Controller's Report, the sum of $1,800 was paid out of the County Treasury for post mortem examinations. These examinations were made without any regard to their necessity, because and has been done a matter of the individual officer. In at least one case, an examination was made, when a man was killed by the falling upon him of a bank of slate, crushing him to death. There the manner of death was perfectly apparent to every one. In the case of Lizzie Mess, already mentioned, when a thorough examination was highly important, the body had to be raised after interment for that purpose. Under the control and direction of a physician these examinations would be conducted intelligently, the county would be saved a great deal of useless expense and the ends of justice would be most surely reached.

We have been spoken to by many gentlemen to run. Dr. A. E. McClandless, a physician of good standing in his profession, of unimpeachable integrity and undoubted temperance (a qualification sadly lacking of late years in our Coroner), and in every way well qualified for the position, is before the public as a candidate. Let the people of Allegheny county raise the office from the disreputable state in which it has fallen to by placing in it a person of dignity and importance by electing Dr. McCandless to the office.

"Remember the Soldier."

To-morrow the people will gather around the graves of the nation's dead and scatter the sweet flowers of the early spring upon the mounds which are sacred in the eyes of every true hearted patriot. It is a very pretty and a very appropriate custom thus to recall the sacrifice and the services of the brave men who find their last home in the quiet cemetery, while we live to enjoy the fruits of their sacrifice; but a supplement of a practical character to their services would be a service rendered to the living who recked their lives in the "battle's breach," and held their lives more than less in their hands. These are among us to-day, and the people have an opportunity of expressing their practical regard for their services by acts that speak louder than words.

Especially will this be the case with the voters of Allegheny county who, with the dirges for the dead still ringing in their ears and the perfume of the flowers hardly borne off by the winds, will be called upon to decide whether or not the men who suffered for them and yet survive are worthy to partake of some of the benefits of the success which was secured. In one particular instance will this be the case—when the voters come to decide whether a soldier, such as Capt. M. G. Corey has been, is worthy of the office which is claimed for him by his friends.

Capt. Corey, in accordance with principles made to him three years ago, when he was a candidate for Prothonotary, again enters the field, and if the promises made to him are honestly redeemed, will be the next Prothonotary. At the time the election three years ago was opposed by Mr. Ross, and in deference so the age of that gentleman, withdrew at the time in his favor. Having once thus yielded—against the express wishes of his friends, when he was within an ace of the goal,—he comes out the second time with every advantage in his favor, for his friends are determined to see him through.

Capt. Corey has an old veteran, having served in the army during the war until honorably discharged, and being a participant in thirty-six battles, the evidences of which he bears with him. Coming home, he settled down to business in Braddock borough, and since then has been actively and successfully engaged in manufacturing pursuits, thus gaining a thorough knowledge of business details and winning the confidence of all with whom he had social or business intercourse.

His claims for favor are not alone from his military record—that he has always been an ardent, working Republican, and has given many years of his life to the success of the party. He has a thorough business man and in the management of an extensive and complicated business has shown his executive ability, a quality that above all others should be possessed by a Prothonotary. Further than this, private life has shown him to be a man of incorruptible integrity, and no man, in great or small transactions, has ever had reasonable cause to complain of his treatment. In fact his record in all ways will bear the closest scrutiny, and will in every detail reflect credit on the man.

If the voters are to recognize the soldier, especially when that soldier is a competent man, and if Republicans are to help those who have helped them, then Mr. Corey's claims cannot be easily set aside.

The Coronership—Allegheny's Candidate.

Our sister city, Allegheny, don't generally ask a great deal of our County Conventions, and thus far has never secured a great deal either. But occasionally the voters over there who are not forget to come and work for the party—rise up and ask that some of the favors which the party has to bestow shall be given to their side. In the present canvass, they have made this appeal only in the one instance, that of the office of Coroner, which they claim is their due, and which they ask with favor for their candidate, Captain William C. Cooke.

Capt. Cooke is a resident of the Fifth ward, Allegheny, and is a self-made man who has become what he is entirely by his own efforts, whom he is known. He has grown up with Allegheny, and, though yet a young man, has filled perhaps more offices of trust in business and in public life than perhaps any other man in the city of his age ever there. For several years he has been representing his ward in Council, and from a personal acquaintance with many of the leading men of the ward we know that he has been properly fulfilling his duties, and to the satisfaction of the people.

Although a hard working Republican all his life, he has never, up to the present time, asked for office or pay, and has only come into public life when thrust out by his friends, who know his worth.

Capt. Cooke made an honorable record in the army, but his friends don't ask for consideration on that score alone. They know him to be a man of industrious, *temperate* habits, and a man who quietly, but without fear or favor, attends to every duty devolving upon him in his office, is of good sound judgment, and quick, active faculties, which have made him successful in business where others failed, and has gained him confidence in business circles.

It is indeed, rarely that such a good man can be induced to run for office, but now that such a one has come out, and especially since we need a first class man in the Coronership, we hope some attention will be paid to Allegheny's candidate in the Convention, and that he will receive that favor which his merits deserve—a nomination.

The Prothonotaryship—No Doubt of the Result.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

It is mighty interesting reading, one feels inclined to say upon perusal of the views of your numerous vivacious and entertaining correspondents who undertake to keep the public posted upon the merits of the men now running for office in this county. Why, merely glancing over a column of your journal devoted to that species of political literature, I would, if I had any faith in letters, suppose that they were a most extraordinary race of men who aspire to distinction and emolument hereabouts, and feel inclined to regret there were not an hundred offices to be filled, so that each might have one, so lavishly are they in turn eulogized.

I am not in the eulogy business myself, but I propose to give you a bit of information this morning, which patient waiting convinces me none of your other correspondents care to give.

It concerns the Prothonotaryship.

And it is this:

The struggle against "Old" Joe Ross means a desperate effort to prevent his nomination on the first ballot.

But I "interviewed" "Old Joe," as one of your reporters would say, last evening.

He was taking his habitual walk on Smithfield street, looking quite fresh and easy.

He wore the same benignant smile that usually distinguishes him.

There was nothing to indicate that he was troubled in the spirit.

And the reason I discovered, was that he was surer than ever of going through on the first ballot. The harder they work against him the stronger he grows. He is a wonderful tough and curious sort of person in a canvass.

I was a fiend of wavering myself before, but I respect the "Old man's" pluck and vim, and as he is sure to go through any way, why I intend going to the polls and voting as nobly for him as his oldest adherent.

Moreover there is not one of the whole of them that would make half as good a Prothonotary—or treat the public so courteously, notwithstanding all the fine things printed about them.

Yours, &c.,

SEMI-OCCASIONAL.

County Commissioner—Card from Mr. Scott.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Some of my friends censure me for not having canvassed the county in order to secure my nomination at the approaching Convention. This you will see by a reference to the law that governs the office, it was, and is out of my power to do, for at the end of each month I am required to make oath before the County Controller that I have been in the office every day during the month. How, then, could I take the time which, by my oath of office and also by my bond, I am bound to devote to the public business, in traveling over this great county having a hundred and thirty precincts, to promote my individual and selfish interests? I am sure no right-minded man would ask me to neglect office at such a sacrifice of honesty and truth. I am aware that it has been the custom to canvass and to use any and every means to secure success—I am sure there is a better way, but when the people will adopt it is not so easily told. I trust my friends will be none the less ardent in my support, because of my inability to see them personally, and I promise, if re-elected, for the future as in the past to do my whole duty. Respectfully, JOHN A. SCOTT.

MAY, 24, 1873.

MEMORIAL DAY.

On the North Side.

The Committee of Arrangements for the North Side have issued the following orders:

The formation and route of procession will be as follows, to wit:

1. Sheridan Post, with honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, will move at 7½ A. M., from their headquarters, corner of Beaver and Juniata avenue, over the following route, to wit: Up Beaver avenue to Franklin, by way of Allegheny avenue, to Western avenue; along Western avenue to Irwin avenue.

2. The Allegheny Fire Department will form on Irwin avenue, right resting on Ridge avenue.

3. The Veteran Battalion, under command of Major John Ogden, will form on Ridge avenue, right resting on Irwin avenue.

4. The Allegheny City police will form on Ridge avenue, right resting on railroad bridge.

5. All carriages with citizens will form on Irwin avenue, north of Western avenue.

6. The City Councils will form on Federal street, at City Hall.

7. The commanding officers will have their commands in readiness to move at 9 A. M., sharp.

8. The school children, under command of Col. D. L. Smith, will form on North avenue, right resting on Palo Alto street, at 8½ A. M., and from thence proceed to Uniondale Cemetery.

9. The procession will move in the following manner, viz:

Chief Marshal and Aids.
Allegheny City Police.
Major Ogden and Civil Soelettes.
Carriages with Orators and Chaplain.
Allegheny Fire Department.
Carriages with crippled soldiers.

Sheridan Post with honorably discharged soldiers, and carriages